PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 52,263—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1901.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt*	1st June
" PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
" PLASSY	7403	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
" PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7503	C. F. Preston	27th "
" CALEDONIA	7538	E.H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
" ARABIA	7903	J.L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E.H. Gordon	24th "
" PERSIA	8000	W.A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE, P.	Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND, A.	Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate-Street.

Bombay, 27th May, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	"	"	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Rombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	THURSDAY, 6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durrande to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Little Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and List sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ran ghat, Bengal (India)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 1st June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"ONDA" .....5,247 tons ..Sailing about 15th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	22nd June.
S. S. SULTAN	2834	Pohlenz	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turapin Side	50	28	10
With Single Temple	50	24	10
With Cure	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	10

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE BEST TONIC BURGUNDY WINE.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected Vintage	38 0	20 0
POMARD	22 0	13 0
MACON, possessed of Fine Flavour and Aroma	20 0	11 0
BEAUNE, a Full-bodied Burgundy	24 0	13 0
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	23 0	12 8
	Pints. Ordinary Rates.	Cash Rates.
RICH SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY, very choice Dessert Wine	30 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES. PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.
SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC., ETC.

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BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener per 100	4	0	India per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped "	4	0	Extra No. 1 "	2	4
Queen Olga extra " " "	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped "	2	0
Imperial "	4	0	Extra No. 2 "	1	12
Star "	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped "	1	8
Aromatic "	2	12	Extra No. 3 "	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped "	2	8	Extra popular "	1	0
Extra "	2	12			

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash, Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,260	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS' O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PASSENGERS
BY
B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NATHALIA GONSALVES, daughter of DOMINGOS AMBOSTA and wife of MANUEL LAWRENCE GONSALVES and the said MANUEL LAWRENCE GONSALVES have contracted to SELL absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Oriental Buildings (2nd Floor) Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Moozawarpakhady 2nd Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 361, New No 11639 old Survey No 403 and New Survey No 3251 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 5977 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of J. F. Semoens and J. A. Semoen, on or towards the west by the property of Pedro Antonio Fialho, on or towards the north by Moozawarpakhady, 3rd Lane, and on or towards the south by the said Moozawarpakhady, 2nd Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated 30th day of May, 1901.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

WANTED.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

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THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, (Boys and Girls) will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, June 4. For terms of admission apply to the HEAD-MASTER, or to the Sister-in-charge.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hakf. Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Sailor Knots, Re. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Re. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Re. 2-8.

A BOTTLE of our aerated LIMETTA JUICE (Re. 1 doz.) iced and placed in one of our Peg Coolers (Rs. 3 each) will keep cold all night.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WHEN you want BIRTHDAY or WEDDING PRESENTS for little money go to SHROFF BROTHERS, well-known importers of Latest Novelties, Hornby Row, Fort.

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TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

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ROYAL ..... per 100	4	12	ROYAL ..... per 100	3	12
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.: restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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W. B. THOMSON,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COIR ROPES AND SPICES AT DOONGRI STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Doongri Street, by order of the adjusters and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned,

A quantity of coir ropes, spices, &c., damaged by fire and water,

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, opposite the Watson Hotel Annexe, very valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood, dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, inlaid silk tapestry, side-board with pire glass dumbwaiters, easy, low and light chairs, telescopic dining table for 12 persons, dining room chairs, drawing room cabinets and tables, new designed single and double bedsteads, single and double almyras with bevelled mirror doors, wardrobes with tiled and China panels, book cases, revolving top office table, cottage piano by Soundy, folding harmonium by Rameshander, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hill Road, Bandora, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, in the bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Hirajee Cowasjee Colah, Solicitor: the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, marble top table, and teapoys, revolving office table, English made double mirror door almiras, wardrobes, bedstead, semi-grand-piano, carpet, Ditmar's 4-light lamp, marble clock with horse figure, chairs, dining table, sideboard, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE, VICTORIA, DOG-CART, HORSES, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, French-polished bedroom furniture, light victoria by Stephens, dog cart by Dykes of Calcutta, both in good order, powerful one bay waler and one Arab horse and one black waler mare all going in harness sets of harnesses, gent's saddle complete, wearing apparel, etc., the property of the late G. K. HEINRICHS, Esq.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

N.B.—The carriages, horses, and saddlery will be sold at 2 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 cottage piano, 2 large and small show cases,
1 Chubb's fire-proof safe on stand.
1 Milner's fire-proof safe on stand.
A lot of ninety-one new chairs, made to order.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. Parramatta—
28 Boxes Gilbert Franklin's Invalid Spanish Port Wine,
29 Boxes Stephen Walters' Choice Spanish Port Wine.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. White, ex s.s. Clan Ferguson—
J. F. W. 3127—1 cask earthenware, consisting of dinner and tea sets, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. William Smart, consisting of old furniture, copper utensils, wearing apparel, books, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

On account and risk of indentor—
2 new Victoria racer bicycles.
Also a few second-hand and new bicycles.
1 light visavis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built circular brougham.
1 office shigram.
1 Bay Waler 16 hands going in single and double harness, the property of a Parsee gentleman.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF RAIN-WATER HEADS AND PIPES.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria and Prince's Docks Warehouses, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Moosaji Abramji Vapani—

Ex s.s. Britannia and Echemnia.

M E V—400 rain-water heads 3 and 4 inches.
2281 rain-water pipes.
A deposit of 21 per cent, will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF A DWELLING HOUSE AT NAIGAUM, NEAR DADUR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Enas Jao Andrik and Jusin Manwell Andrik, and the heirs and legal representatives of Bastiao Manwell Andrik, the deceased mortgagor, the following property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1898.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under No. 248, Ward F. No. 588 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2416, new Nos. 11313, 11530, and new Survey No. 4-2001, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Bhawoo Manick Thakoor, on or towards the west by the property of Gopal Luxmon, on or towards the south by the Government gully, and on or towards the north by the property of Cashinath Damajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, in Hazaria Street, Bellasis Road, Two Tank Road, Peerkhan Lane and Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort.

Under instructions of the Mortgagee Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahiman and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Fakeer Mahomed Shaik Babun Hoosein, Zeemitbai, widow of Shaik Babun Hoosein and Noorbai alias Pootlibai, widow of Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Babun Hoosein, the undersigned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will on the dates mentioned below, sell on the premises by Public Auction in separate lots the premises described in the schedule below under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahiman, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th August 1898, and expressed to be made between the said Fakeer Mahomed Shaik Babun Hoosein Zeemitbai, widow of Shaik Babun Hoosein and Noorbai alias Pootlibai, widow of Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Babun Hoosein of the one part and the said Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahiman of the other part,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, for Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahiman, Old Secretariat, Bombay.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th June, 1901, at 4 p.m.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon and situated in Hazaria Street or Bellasis Road, Bombay, and which said piece of land admeasures 481 and one-ninth square yards, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2376, 2818, 2978, now No. 9773, New Survey Nos. 4367, 2421, 4361 and in the Municipal Assessment under old No.—, Ward No 687, Street Nos. 55 to 64, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit formerly vacant ground and the property of Gokul Bahadoor, on or towards the west by a house formerly of Rajoo Rawlojee Moray but now the property of the said Mortgagors being the premises secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the public road called Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south partly by the said Hazaria Street and partly by the house formerly belonging to Govind Rajabai Moray but now belonging to the Mahomedan community and which said property is in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

On THURSDAY, 6th June, 1901, at 4 p.m.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon and situated on the public road formerly known as Obelisk Road but now known as Two Tank Road, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 310 square yards, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1322 new 1213, New No. 8477, and by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 5, Ward No. 6891, Street No. 213,217, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the public road, called Moosatchan Road being formerly bounded by the water passage and the house of Meya Hossein Shaik Loar, on or towards the west by Baba Dahboo Street, on or towards the north by the said Obelisk Road now known as two Tank Road, and on or towards the south by the house formerly belonging to Bai Namutboo, daughter of Bora Nazmoodin but now the property of Soobedar, and which said property is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

On THURSDAY, 6th June, 1901, at 5 p.m.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Peerkhan Lane, formerly known as New Nagpada Road, near the Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement 65 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 365, New No. 7771, old Survey No. 29889, New No. 3830, and under the Municipal Assessment, under Ward No. 3618, Street No. 7 to 13 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a chawl formerly belonging to Jeowajee Maneckjee, on or towards the west by the said Peerkhan Lane, on or towards the north by a gully belonging and in common to these premises and to a house formerly belonging to Peerkhan Ladkhan and now belonging to Syad Ebrahim, and on or towards the south by a gully of a stable, belonging to the mortgagors being the premises hereinafter fifthly described and which said premises are in occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

On FRIDAY, 7th June, 1901, at 4 p.m.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situated at Nagpada Bellasis Junction Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 370, New No. 11830, Old Survey No. 707, New No. 3693, and by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 121, Ward Nos. 3237-3238, and Street Nos. 105 to 115 (1), and which said premises contain by admeasurement 1254 square yards and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north partly by the house formerly belonging to Heerabai, widow of Babun Hoosein, and now belonging to the mortgagors and being the premises fourthly above described, on or towards the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the east formerly by a house belonging to Bollokhan Peerkhan Rattan Ram, but now the Mahomedan Mosque and known as Dhonfora Mosque, and on or towards the west by the land known as Peerkhan Ladakhan Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of tenants of the said mortgagors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

FOR SALE.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, Theodolite by Street 6 inch transit in good order. One 14 inch dumpar level by Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., &c. &c.

Also Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 48 volumes and other books,

May be seen at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, Marine Street, to whom offers should be submitted.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, flink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., &c., &c., the property of Mrs. H. BLANCHARD.

The property is on view

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Handsome strong English-built dog-cart and a set of single harness (nearly new).
1 Strong second-hand Victoria, in good order.
1 Chestnut Arab Horse, 14 hands, young, goes well in harness.
1 Bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred victoria, with a bay gelding and harness complete.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 78, Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, office, dining, washhand, dressing and drawing room tables, clothes and gown press, almyras, one Singer hand sewing machine, three air guns, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, teakwood single and double beds

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1901, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR, on week-days as well as SUNDAYS, will be revised. For details of altered timings, reference is invited to the Sheet Time Table exhibited at all Local Stations

D. ff. POWELL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager,

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Labore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinajpur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1257 1-2
Bank of Benzal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1.35
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial	{ 10,000	100	{ 100	nil	47
Bank of India.	{ 15,000		{ 75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	32

SPINNING, AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage...	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,200	all		
Anglo-India	1,315	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill. Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1902 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Auraggabad S & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
allary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Barar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,835xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	1402 1-2
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Colin batore S. and W.....	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500		25 500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Coorla Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	Nil	220
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinguughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills....	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufactur Ing Co. Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs20	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	300
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	145
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,875
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manbooh Shah Mills (Shahburga)	8,400	500	500	per ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,605
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,					
Amaroti	300	100	115	dvdRs10	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	57 1-2
Moraji Goculdass.....	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
National	7,770	100	100	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	4,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	35
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	1 25
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	00
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Venkatesh Lukhmidas Shunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	2100	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry....	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	695
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	445

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	2 2 1-2
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 480	1,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	6,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,200	00	100	6 pr. ct.	51
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr ct	5
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N	825
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	140
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	5
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	16
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	135
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	110
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	123xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	100	25	460
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs 40	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs80	920
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	
Telephone Co...	300	251		1	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a. 1s. 1d. per bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 29.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. 29,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 17,70,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 7,00,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 54,00,000 at 1s. 3 29 32d.
Minimum rate received 46 per cent.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 4,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,40,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. ..... do. Madras.

Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 46 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 62,60,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£93 11-16 = —1-4
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 = unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 1-2 = plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 5-16 = unch'd.
Bar Silver in London .....27 1-5 = —1-16
New York .....59 7-8 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris .....25·19 = plus 1
Do. New York .....4·83 1-4 = unchanged
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent = do.
Do. Short London Bills...3 5-8 do = —1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills...3 5-8 do = —1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 31,000 bales. Spot 4 11-32 = —2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	4,700 ,,
Exports to Great Britain....	nil
Do. Continent	3,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands.....	8 1-4 unchanged.
Futures, month of Aug.	7·33 = plus 3
Do. Do. Dec.	7·02 = plus 2

New York.—Market closed to-morrow.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 43 = —3d. May-June Antwerp sellers tone quiet.

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-2 = —3d. July-August Hamburg, sellers tone quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 29th May.

Cotton	3,893 bales.
Wheat	30,703 cwts.
Linseed	15,852 ,,
Rapeseed	11,370 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,253 ,,
Poppyseed	5,815 ,,
Groundnuts.....	31 ,,
Castorseed	6,577 ,,
Rice	44,832 ,,
Myrabollams	1,842 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady at yesterday's quotations. A fair line of credits have been placed at 1s. 4. 5-32d. for 3 months sight, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 6 months sight, for early delivery. The Banks' selling rates are unchanged and concessions are not easily obtainable. There is a fair enquiry at one thirty-second above quoted rates, from houses and the bazaar. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs	1-70
30 days' sight Hongkong.....	145 1-2
,, Shanghai	198 1-2
,, Japan	147 1-2

	Rs.
English bar silver ready	74-6
Do. forward	74-2
English bar gold	24-1-3
Mint gold	23-10

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened in the morning at 95 1-16 for to-morrow's settlement and 95 3-16 for that of 1st July, and after having touched 16th higher in both positions closes in the evening at the opening rates.

SHARES.

This market has been closed to-day on account of the death of one of the brokers.

SEEDS.

With but little enquiry from Europe the volume of fresh business put through is on a small scale and the markets are rather quieter to-day.

We quote,—

LINSEED.—Quiet at Rs. 9-11.

RAPESEED.—Steady.

	Rs.
Brown Cawnpore	6-4 to 6-5.
Yellow Cawnpore	7-4 to 7-5.
Yellow Guzarat	7-14.

POPPYSEED—Easier at Rs. 8-3.

CASTORSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 32-12.

COTTON.

There has been a very fair enquiry to-day from the local mills which has been freely met by the dealers at unchanged rates. From shippers there has been a slight enquiry. The market closes quiet but steady. The Liverpool opener received this afternoon advises prices 1 to 2 points lower,

COTTON STATISTICS.

	30th May 1901. Bales.
Receipts for the week.....	57,023
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 29th May ...	1,669,544
Shipments for the week, Europe	15,118
do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	12,636
Total.....	27,754
Total shipments from 1st October to 29th May.	Bales.
Europe	5,09,347
Japan	2,50,473
China.....	21,161
Coast Ports.....	19,404
Total.....	8,00,385
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	28,754
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	21,190

COALS.

A small sale of Jardines Navigation is reported at Rs. 13-12 shipment from June to December, and of Deshargur for the whole of next year at Rs. 14-8.

FREIGHT.

Business has been done to-day for Dunkirk June loading seeds at 13-6d and poppy 14s 6d and for Dunkirk July poppy at 14s. Rates have been placed for Hamburg at 14s for June,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Brownuggar 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	93 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 5-16
Bar Silver.....	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan-Alpine arrived here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th May 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,15,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	249	716	9	974
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	19,72,862	40,34,739	60,027	60,67,628
Total for 19 weeks ...	20,87,862	43,64,739	64,027	65,16,628
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,386	3,08,956	—2,704	4,00,938
Per mile of Ry. do..	207	669	—6	870
Total to corresponding date do.	19,03,393	53,85,557	—11,465	72,82,485

Increase for the week .....Rs. 48,062
Decrease to date ..... ,, 7,65,857

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 22m. Sun sets, 6h, 33m. High water, 10-33m., 10-2a., Low water, 3-22m. 4-0s.

P. and O. s.s. Persia with English mails of the 17th instant, due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Chindwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. to-day.—Mail for Japan per extra s. s. Gairlock, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a. m. to-morrow.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, president and other trustees of the Parsi Punchayet funds, have unanimously elected the Honourable Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit member of the local Legislative Council, as successor to his deceased father as a member of that body. The funds of the Parsi community in their hands amount to upwards of forty-two lacs of rupees, a great portion of which has been contributed, besides Sir Jamsetjee's family, by the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Bart, and other members of that rich family.

A CLERK IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, had before him Simon Solomon Moses, a clerk in the Army and Navy Co-operative stores, charged with the theft of a sporting knife and a bottle stopper, valued at Rs. 10, Mr. Oliveira, pleader, who defended the accused, said that the accused admitted the offence, and pleaded for mercy on the ground that hitherto he had borne a good character. Mr. R. W. Dudcock, the manager of the stores, said that he did not wish to press the charge against the accused. The magistrate, thereupon, sentenced the accused to a day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THEFT BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Ragbu Valgi and three other Hindoos were charged with theft. The first three accused were employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, while the fourth accused was an employee of the G. I. P. Railway. It appeared that several iron implements and other materials were found to be stolen from the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops. It was afterwards discovered that the four accused were concerned in the theft. On search being made it transpired that the stolen property was disposed of to several Marwaris, from whom it was recovered. There being not sufficient evidence against the accused No. 3 he was discharged, while the first two were sentenced to nine months' and the last to twelve months' hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

A RECKLESS DRIVER.

IMPERATOR VS. MAHOMED SIDICK.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Balakhi, first class Magistrate of Kalyan, who in March last convicted the accused Mahomed Sidick Miya of causing death by doing a rash and negligent act and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal Mr. N. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, reduced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one months' further rigorous imprisonment.

From the evidence of the complainant Shivram Umaji, it appeared that he with his wives and children had gone to Kalyan to obtain labour. On the afternoon of the 16th January last, Bhagu, the deceased, went to drink water on the side of the Main road. After quenching her thirst she came into the middle of the road along which the accused was driving his Tonga at full speed. He was called upon to stop but took no notice, and ultimately knocked down the deceased, a little girl, who received injuries that resulted in her death. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

STABBED NEAR A BAZAAR.

IMPERATOR VS. HUSSAN MAMDU AND ANOTHER.

The accused in this case appealed against a decision of Mr. G.D. Madgaukar, additional Sessions Judge of Broach, who in March last convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and sentenced Hassan to three years' and the second accused, Dosa Mumda, to two year's rigorous imprisonment. The Government Pleader appeared for the crown.

The two accused were young Mahomedan butchers of Broach. The first was on terms of alleged criminal intimacy with a woman named Muna, and as he was in the habit of openly visiting her his conduc created a scandal. The complainant, a man named Ibrahim, who had remonstrated with the accused was on the 23rd December met by the two accused near the Bazaar where words passed between them. From words they came to blows, and in the struggle the first accused drew a knife from his waist and plunged it into the complainant's stomach inflicting a dangerous gaping wound. The second accused also stabbed him with a smaller knife after which the assailants ran away. The complainant was then taken to the Hospital where he was detained under treatment for a month.

The appeal was dismissed by their lordships.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE undermentioned officers have been appointed third class Magistrates in the districts mentioned :—Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., Ahmedabad; Messrs. P. W. Monie and J. P. Brander, I.C.S., Ahmednagar; Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., Dharwar; Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., Belgaum; Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Satara.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Khandesh has been appointed a First Class Magistrate.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, C.I.E, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Collector and District Registrar, Poona, and member and President of the Local Board.

Mr. W. Plunkett, on return from leave, becomes District Deputy Collector, Satara.

Messrs. G. E. Chatfield and W. F. Hudson, I.C.S. passed the Higher Standard Revenue Departmental examination, and also an examination in Sindhi on the 1st April.

Mr. E. Greenwood, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, has been granted five months' extension of the leave on medical certificate granted in a Government notification of the 11th February last.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, has been granted an extension up to the 13th October next of the leave on medical certificate sanctioned on the 15th May.

Lieut-Colonel C. F. Willis, I.M.S., at the close of the present Mahableshwar season, acts as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M. A. (Oxon,) I. C. S., has been appointed second assistant, General Department, vice Mr. C. N. Seddon.

Mr. John Begg, A. R. I. B. A., has been appointed Consulting Architect to the Government, the appointment hitherto designated Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor being now named "Consulting Architect to Government."

FRENCH POST TRAIN EXPERIMENT.

AN interesting experiment is mentioned by the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" as to be commenced on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway on June 3. It is a train composed exclusively of post vans, which is to leave Paris daily at a quarter past nine at night. By this means the express trains will be lightened of the heavy post vans, which weigh as much as twenty-two tons, and which reduce the speed of those trains. The post train will leave at Dijon, Macon, and Tarascon the post vans destined for the Swiss and Italian lines. The vans containing the Colonial or Oriental mails will go to Marseilles, while the rest of the train will continue towards Nice. If this trial proves successful up postal trains to Paris will be organised.

THE TITLE OF THE HEIR-APPARENT.

IN the House of Commons on 4th inst., Sir G. Newnes asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York would take the titles of Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr. Balfour replied: The decision in the matter referred to by the hon. gentleman rests with his Majesty.

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WRECK OF THE FORELAND.

CAPTAIN'S LICENCE SUSPENDED.

JUDGMENT was delivered in the steamer Foreland case at Rangoon on Wednesday. The Magistrate, after recapitulating the Captain's written statement, said that the Court, after preliminary enquiry, framed the following charge, viz:—"That you, on or about the 7th May, 1901, near Table Island, did commit a wrongful act and default inasmuch as you did not exercise proper and reasonable precaution in the navigation of your vessel, and thereby caused the total loss of the steamer Foreland."

Copies of the charge and of the preliminary report in which the enquiry was ordered by Local Government were furnished to Mr. De Glanville who represents Captain McCutcheon.

Captain Holland, who prosecuted the case on behalf of the Local Government, has produced a large scale chart of the scene of the disaster. On that chart a shoal is marked 1¼ miles northwest of Table Island. The Captain places the rock on which his vessel struck onethird of a mile north of that shoal. This chart has been corrected in 1897-8-9. The master had not this chart. He was using one drawn on a much smaller scale. It is inscribed Bassein River to Pulo-Penang. The chart the captain was using was lost, but a copy of the same chart has been produced in court. It would be impossible to show such a small rock as the one on which the vessel struck on a chart of this scale. Captain Holland has asked the court to record a finding as to whether the rock on which the Foreland grounded is the rock marked on the large scale chart, or an unknown rock. He points out that the vessel struck two hours before high water. Flood tide was then running against her; and the speed of the vessel would accordingly be reduced. Her position would under such circumstances be nearer shore than the master's estimate and her course would take her on to the rock shown on the large scale chart. The Captain, however, states that in reckoning the speed of the vessel at 8 3-4 knots he was purposely underestimating it, and that she was going fully nine knots at the time of the disaster. The court is of opinion that in the absence of more reliable and accurate "data" it is not possible to determine the exact distance of the rock from the lighthouse. The large map is recent, and said to be corrected up to date. The soundings have been taken close to the spot indicated by the Captain, and it seems hardly probable that the rock would escape detection. The calculations made by the Captain would only yield an approximate and not accurate results, but it is not necessary to determine the exact position, neither was the rock marked on the map that the Captain was using. The point is really immaterial. If the defence relies on the fact that the rock was unknown and not marked on the Captain's Chart, we must make two observations on such a line of defence. (1) That the map by which the Foreland was being navigated is on such a small scale that such insignificant rocks could not be shown on it; and (2) that the real point is whether having such a small chart, and in face of the instructions given at page 316 of the Bay of Bengal Pilot Rules of 1892 the Captain was justified

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Thursday.—Pressure has decreased slightly to briskly over the Western Desert and the hot weather depression over that region is better defined. To-day a shallow depression lies over the Central Provinces, where the temperature is in very large excess. The pressure continues fin considerable to large excess in North East India, but the pressure has given way in Bengal and the excess is not quite so large this morning. Rain has not been so general in Burma but moderate to heavy showers have fallen in Upper and Central Burma, Mandalay has received three inches and Lashio two. Thundershowers have occurred in Bengal and Malabar, the largest amounts reported being one and a half inches at Jessore and Jalpaiguri and one inch at Chalbassa and Calicut. The temperature is in slight to very large defect in West Bengal, North-Western Provinces and in considerable to very large excess in Sind, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces, Jacobabad reports a maximum of 123 degrees, highest recorded up to date this year. Conditions are very feebly unsettled in Upper India. Pressure conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in North East India and the Central Provinces. Winds have fallen off in Lower Burma and are irregular and rain is decreasing in that region.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 30TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Masulipatam and Bellary, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab North-West Provinces and at Saugor, Hoshangabad Negapatam, Nagpur and Amraoti; southerly at Jubbulpore, Masulipatam and Madras; and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Belgaum, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhuj, Karachi and Allahabad, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 7° in defect of normal at Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, Allahabad and Cawnpore, and from 1° to 10° in excess at several of the other reporting stations. The minimum is from 5° to 12° in excess at Karwar, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Indore, Karachi, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 123° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Poona, Aurangabad, Bangalore and Secunderabad; and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Jeypore and Allahabad.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut and Colombo; about a quarter of an inch at Mangalore and Bellary; and light showers at Cochin, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

Weather continues favourable for thunderstorms on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore. In the Bombay Presidency weather will remain more or less cloudy. Weather at Colombo was dark gloomy last 24 hours and this morning the wind was blowing from west with light to gentle in force. The rainfall was over an inch (1·32) and the sea is reported to be rough.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·760
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·7
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	92·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·7
General Directions of wind*	SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	187

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—May 29.

10 p.m	84·9

THURSDAY—May 30.

8 a.m.	84·4
10 a.m.	88·6
2 p.m.	90·3
4 p.m	89·7

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LAMB—BARRY—May 30, at the R C Garrison Church, Colaba, Bombay, by the Rev Joseph George, S J, Richard Amphlett Lamb, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of the late William Lamb, I V D, to Kathleen Maud, younger daughter of Major J P Barry, B A M B, (Trin Coll Dub) I M S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DREW—May 13, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Major A B H Drew, 28th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

HEWSON—May 23, at Lahore, the wife of J L Hewson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WARG—ATKINSON—May 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Lal Bazar, Calcutta, Frederigh Oscar Warg, of Balmer, Lawrie & Co, Calcutta, to Ethel Grace Atkinson, also of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BARNARD—May 21, at Buxar, after a long and painful illness, Thomas Barnard, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, late Engine Driver of E I Railway, aged 65 years and 3 months.

CAREY—May 27, at Gaythorn, Yercaud, Mathilde Carey (*nee* Smith), widow of the late Lieut H C Carey, H M I N, aged 67.

ELWES—May 22, at Lovedale, Ootacamund, the Ven. William Weston Elwes, M A, in his 58th year.

MILLER—May 24, at Ballaghatta Jute Mills, of heat apoplexy, Effie, the dearly beloved wife of J M Miller, aged 42 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1901.

THE OLD MAHRATTA HORSE.

ONE of the most readable papers in the latest number of the Journal of the United Service Institution is what appears to be the first of a series on the Cavalry of bye-gone days. It treats of the Maharatta Horse, the author being Lieut Rouse of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. Apparently he has been anxious not to occupy too much space in a journal of restricted size, and his paper is consequently much briefer than we could have desired. For, as he says, the history of the Mahrattas teems with stirring events and incidents, full as it is of plots and counterplots, usurpations and intrigues and the rise of one and the downfall of another. Ibrahim Adil Shah is shown to have laid the foundation of the Maharatta Horse when in 1535 he entertained thirty thousand Deccan Cavalry and introduced the practice of enlisting "Bargeers," men who are supplied by the State or individuals instead of "Sillahdars" who provide a horse at their own expense. But it was not until nearly a century afterwards that the Maharatta Cavalry achieved distinction. Sivaji had both Bargeer and Sillahdar Cavalry but although the latter was generally regarded as a gentleman cavalier, he placed greater confidence in the Bargeers than on the Sillahdars "or any other horse furnished by individuals or contract." His Bargeers were all mounted on state-found animals. The "History of the Mahrattas" shows that the Mahratta horsemen were commonly dressed in a pair of tight breeches, covering the knee, a turban which many of them fastened by taking a fold under the chin, a frock of quilted cotton, and a cloth round the waist with which they generally girded on the swords in preference to securing them with their belts. They were armed with a sword and shield, a proportion of them carried matchlocks, but the great national weapon was the spear. The spearmen generally had also a sword and sometimes a shield but the latter was only brought into use in case of accident to the spear. The accoutrements of the charger were peculiar, but were ingeniously designed with a view to avoid distressing the animal. The saddle was composed of two pieces of felt, strongly stitched and tied together, with a space between them to prevent pressure on the backbone of the horse.

So that notwithstanding their clumsy appearance they were made with a due appreciation of what was wanted of them. On the saddle the horseman placed his blanket, sometimes a carpet and his spare clothes, cotton bags for provisions and plunder, picket-pegs and heel-ropes. Even then he rode lighter than the cavalryman to-day and doubtless more profitably to himself. Every man received his fixed share of plunder and loot was plentiful in those days. Indeed, as Mr. Rouse shows, "to plunder the enemy" is to this day used by the Mahrattas to express a victory of which they consider this to be the only real proof. Those were glorious days according to Mahratta ideas and we can understand them now and again chafing against the curb which a highly moral British raj has put upon them. The Mahrattas were nothing but an army of freebooters on a very large scale, writes Mr. Rouse, and their filibustering expeditions, from which the only advantage they hoped to reap was unlimited plunder and booty, corresponded exactly with the smaller ravages of the dacoits in the Deccan at the present time. Mr. Rouse therefore, we take it, holds that the dacoits are the descendants of the old Mahratta Horsemen. We are sorry Mr. Rouse does not go more fully into his subject and recount the successes of the Mahratta Horse under Sivaji. Their tactics were something like those of our quarrelsome neighbours in the Persian Gulf. Take for instance the story of the attack at Salheir when the fort which was held by Sivaji's troops was attacked by the Mogul leader, Mahabut Khan, who had raised 40,000 men, half of whom he now used against Sivaji. Sivaji was determined to save the fort and he therefore despatched 20,000 horse under Moro Punt and Pertab Rao Goozur to give battle to Mahabut Khan. As soon as the Mogul general heard of their approach, he sent the greater part of his force to oppose them under an officer called Iklas Khan. Pertab Rao who commanded the advance of the Mahrattas, seeing Iklas Khan eager to attack him, waited his approach, drew him into a charge, fled before him until the Mogul troops were broken, when, turning round supported by Moro Punt, he gave them a signal defeat. The Mogul's troops recovered their order and rallied to the last, but they were charged, broken, and routed with prodigous slaughter; twenty-two officers of note were killed and several of the principal officers wounded and made prisoners. The victory is declared to have been the most complete ever achieved by Sivaji's troops in a fair fought action with the Moguls.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

AN engineering scheme has at last been devised which promises to do for the Madras Harbour what should have been done twenty years ago. The Harbour Board at that time proposed the construction of a north-east entrance which would have given Madras a smooth water harbour and would have prevented excessive silting. The proposals of the Harbour Trust were supported by the local Government and the Government of India, but the views of the then Harbour Engineer prevailed and the eastern entrance was constructed. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Government has now put forward a scheme for the improvement and protection of the harbour that appears to meet the difficulty which the departure from the original plan left open. It is proposed to build a protective groyne in continuation of the southern groyne to cover the existing eastern entrance. Smooth water inside the harbour will thus be ensured and the silting problem will be dealt with as the groyne will divert the littoral drift from the present entrance, into deep water. Ordinary dredging operations will afterwards be sufficient to control any accumulation of sand in the harbour. The extension of the south arm is estimated to cost 25 lakhs. A still water harbour will permit quays and jetties to be constructed inside and thus facilities can be provided for landing and shipping cargo. It is therefore proposed to build six jetties on iron piles on the foreshore of the existing harbour. Each jetty will be 450 feet long and 50 feet wide, so as to take four lines of lines, and they will be 450 feet apart. Dredging is to be carried out so that vessels of any size likely to use the port can moor on both sides of the jetties. This scheme, says the Chief Engineer, including jetties, dredging, sand banks, sheds, railways, metalling and so on could be carried out for forty lakhs. It would give wharfage for twelve vessels and still leave as much room in the Harbour for mooring vessels as at present. This project it is pointed out, would in no way interfere with the existing harbour works. In regard to the financial question it is proposed that the interest on the present harbour loan should be reduced from four and a half per cent. to three and a half per cent., which should also be the rate of interest charged on the new loan necessary for building the protective groyne. The repayment of this loan it is suggested should not begin until the present loan is paid off and should then be at the rate of one lakh per annum. The cost of building the jetties could, it is pointed out, be repaid in thirty years if a due of one rupee per ton were charged on the trade of the port, in place of the present charges of Rs. 1-4 per ton for boat hire, which of course would no longer be necessary when the jetties were constructed. The scheme has been forwarded to the Harbour Board, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Agents of the Madras and South Indian Railways, who have been asked to submit their views regarding the proposals. As the matter is one of vital interest to Madras and the present scheme has not been devised without protracted delays and after numerous proposals for harbour improvement it is to be hoped that the authorities consulted will come to an early decision on the subject.

THE MILITIA.

MAJOR H. S. LEFROY-STEIN, late 2nd in command of the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has published a pamphlet in which he pleads for increased efficiency in the Militia. He especially urges the need for a higher standard of military knowledge among the officers. The Militia Officer, he declares, as the result of the present system of training knows practically nothing of field-engineering, topography or tactics and is consequently incapable of putting his company effectively through the course of field training laid down in the Infantry Drill. Officers are unwilling to supply deficiencies which ought to be compulsorily remedied. It is contended that the Militia Officer should be required to pass the same examinations on "Duties in the Field" as his comrade in the service. As an inducement a sum sufficient to cover the expense of skilled assistance in preparation for the examination should be given to each officer and a month's pay should be granted on the prescribed test being passed. Some few energetic men voluntarily take out certificates in the subjects mentioned, but until this becomes compulsory the majority are not likely to put themselves to so much trouble. Although the preliminary drill of Militia officers has been recently extended by two months, no provision has been made to ensure that senior officers shall have a competent knowledge of "Duties in the Field." Thus, says Major Lefroy-Stein, they will still be unable to carry out effectively with their companies the course of field-training, to read intelligently a military map, or take an interested part in war games. It is the conviction of this critic, that if the popularity and efficiency of the Militia is to be secured, the force must cease to be a mere recruiting agency for the Line, and its officers must have something more interesting and exciting to look forward to than training recruits for the other branch of the service. The impression that the Militia are not taken seriously requires to be removed and something should be done to make the force in reality a reliable second line of defence.

FRENCH'S SWORD OF HONOUR.

THE inhabitants of Kimberley have successfully organized the movement for a testimonial to General French in recognition of the relief of the Diamond City on the 14th February last. The subscriptions amounted to £361. 16s. of which £250 have been spent on a splendidly wrought and jewelled sword of honour. The De Beers Company have further enhanced the value of the sword by a gift of twenty selected diamonds valued at £111 to be set in the cross bar of the weapon. Besides the purchase of the sword the testimonial Committee have spent £50 on a silver casket to hold the list of subscribers to the fund, who number 1,226. The voluntary and general response to the fund on the part of the townspeople was an especially gratifying feature of the movement to honour the soldier whom De Wet is said to have described as the only British General. At a town's meeting in Kimberley it was stated that almost every branch of business and every class was represented in the subcription lists and representatives of the imperial and Colonial forces had also joined the movement. General French has promised to visit Kimberley to receive the sword as soon as circumstances permit and according to the Diamond Fields paper he will meet with a most enthusiastic welcome.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THERE has been a great fall in the death rate of Bombay City during the past week. The total number of deaths was 10,113 giving a death rate of 65·43, which is calculated on the basis of the rough census return. Last year at this period Bombay was full of famine refugees, and the mortality for the corresponding week was 81·31. Plague and fever carried off more victims this year, but against this must be placed increased mortality due to diseases of the lungs last year and the fearful epidemic of cholera which was then in its incipient stage. Plague was present in all districts except Southern Fort, Walkeshwar, Chaupati, and Tadwadi, and one of the features of the epidemic now subsiding is the virulence with which it has prevailed in Middle Colaba. Eight victims were carried off in that locality during the week, a number twice as large as that recorded for Northern Fort, a notoriously unhealthy area. Eight deaths from small-pox were reported, but although they occurred in six different wards it is probable they are only sporadic. The mortality due to remittent fever continues high—151 cases as against 90 for the quinquennial average. Byculla, Mandvie, Dongri, Mazagon and Parel account for 66 deaths out of the total, but Byculla and Parel which have recorded large mortalities during the past few months have improved in general health. The births numbered 180, as compared with 240 for the corresponding week last year.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE has received a telegram from H. H. Bhausingji of Porbandar stating that His Highness subscribes Rs. 3,000 to the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund.

PLAGUE has appeared at the village of Fatagarh in the Patiala State. The village has a population of about 800.

THE Government have passed an estimate for Rs. 1,29,340 for providing house accommodation for officers at Loralai.

THE Members of the Agricultural Banks Conference assemble in Simla this week, their first meeting taking place on June 1st.

COLONEL VINCENT vacated the post of Resident in Bikanir on the 29th instant, the current duties being taken over by Major Robinson, I M. S., Residency Surgeon, as a temporary measure.

NOTHING is definitely known as to whether Bishop Welldon will or will not return to India: but he is at present busily engaged completing the endowment for a Central Provinces Bishopric.

SOME Bhitanni levies and villagers surprised a gang of Mahsud raiders on the 21st May in the hills west of Khirgi and Girni, killing three, including a noted raider. One Government rifle and one revolver were taken from the dead.

THE statement that His Highness the young Maharajah of Patiala with Captain Popham Young, Major Headley, I.A.S., and suite has left Patiala for Unail is incorrect. The Maharajah has not left Patiala yet, and will not leave it this month.

THE current number of the "Punjab Magazine" contains an article on "Science and Industry in India," which is a review of Professor Ramsay's report on Mr. Tata's scheme, an interesting sketch of a Hindu bathing festival by an Indian lady, and other articles of educational interest.

IT is notified that the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, will come into force from the 1st June next. The following parts of the province are exempted from the operation of the Act:—the districts of Simla, Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat, and certain "tahsils" in the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

THE shortage of wagons on the railway is once again reported to be affecting the Calcutta coal trade seriously. It is difficult now for firms to fulfil local contracts for the supply of fuel to the jute and other mills much more to meet export demands. The East Indian Railway apparently cannot obtain any large number of wagons from England at any price.

A DISTRICT Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces recently received an application from a would-be constable, who summed up his qualifications tersely as follows: "I am 5 feet 6 inches tall and the breadth of my breast is 34 inches. As regards my constitution, I am well developed and a handsome person to look at. I have all the qualities which are necessary for a policeman."

IN the village of Badecha Kalan in the Rupar "tahsil" of the Umballa district there had been up to the 22nd instant 49 cases of plague with 35 deaths out of a population of 630 according to the recent census. So far no spread of the disease has occurred in the Rupar "tahsil." The gravity of this outbreak lies in the fact that the Rupar "tahsil" is situated at the very foot of the Simla Hills.

As was feared, the rainy and cloudy weather of February in the N.-W.P. led to widespread "rust" in the wheat crops, and in Oudh the yield is only from 40 to 60 per cent., while for the province as a whole the outturn is 75 per cent. of the normal. The actual tonnage of wheat produced is a little larger than last year, but that is because the area sown is ten per cent. larger. The linseed crop, which covered a 25 per cent. larger area than last year; has been marred by fungoid disease and the outturn, therefore shows no appreciable increase. The rapeseed crop is rather better than in the previous year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 28 was 1,013, giving a death-rate of 65·43 per annum per thousand as against 81·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 157 died from fevers; 192, plague; 8, small-pox; 3, cholera; 1, leprosy; 120, phthisis; 65, diseases of the nervous system; 138, affections of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 45, still-born; 72, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 610; Hindu low caste, 96; Musalman, 196; Parsee, 20; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 6; European, 4; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist 1; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 180 as against 240 the corresponding period of last year, and 212 the average over the past five years.

PERHAPS the most curious of the many relics of the campaign in South Africa which has yet reached home is that which has just been deposited in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall. This is one of the familiar Queen's chocolate boxes, in the lid of which a bullet is embedded. The Royal gift was being carried at the time in the breast coat pocket by a Colonial soldier, who undoubtedly owes his life to this fact.

MORE BASHKIRTSEFF MEMOIRS.

THE friends of the unhappy young Russian lady whose "Journal" roused so much interest about a dozen years ago have been ill-advised in disinterring the collection of her papers published to-day. To tell the truth, the world had had quite enough of Marie Bashkirtseff. She was a girl of talent, who might possibly have become a great painter. Her self-conscious, and thoroughly artifical, Diary—written with the deliberate intention of being printed and getting the writer talked about—was, with all its morbidity and mawkishness, rather piquant reading. It was not, indeed, a piece of "absolutely frank self-revelation," as some people have imagined. On the contrary, it was pose almost from beginning to end. The author was telling us not what she was, but what she would have liked the literary and artistic public to imagine her to be. Still she gave us a new sensation, and we read her with avidity. But the dish was of the kind that requires to be tasted hot—and once only. The flavour has gone out of it with the lapse of a dozen years and with the increase of that neurotic literature the fashion for which was partly set by her Journal. Now that we know Marie Bashkirtseff, Sonya Kovalevsky, and the other imitators, we find these gleanings vapid and flavourless. Moreover, they are distinctly inferior to the earlier volumes. They were written in the last year of Marie Bashkirtseff's life, when the poor girl knew that she was dying of consumption. She had lost much of the dramatic power which enabled her to project her fictitious personality upon paper, and she writes too often in a mood of mere hysterical impatience, with her insatiable egoism blighted by the shadow hovering over her. These incoherent memoranda of her later days might well have been left to oblivion.

In these pages there is, of course, a good deal about Bastien-Lepage. It does not appear that Marie often saw him, but she was frequently in the society of his brother Emile, and from him heard a good deal of Jules. In 1883, she professed—in her Diary—that her feelings were not really involved in this artistic friendship: "if Bastien-Lepage marries it will only be a disappointment of the imagination." Later, says Mr. G. H. Perris, who has written an Introduction to this volume, "after the return of Bastien-Lepage from Algiers in the Summer of 1884, a warmer comradeship grew up and brightened the last days of the two stricken artists. In mid-October neither of them could walk; but Bastien was carried by his brother to the room where she lay on a sofa, dressed—fond creature!—in white silk and fine lace. 'Ah! if I could paint!' cried her stricken friend, as he looked at her. On 31st October, 1884, Marie died, and Bastien-Lepage survived scarcely six weeks longer." Not much, however, is said about the great realist painter, or, indeed, of anyone else, in these fragments. The writer, with the hand of death on her, and her artistic talent already beginning to be recognised by the world, is absorbed in herself, in her feverish struggle for fame, and her approaching doom. She admires and pities herself in the same breath:—

"The true painter draws, sketches, composes almost without knowing it. I, also, drew, but not too much, with this idea, 'I am gifted for painting and some fine day I shall do it.' Meanwhile I have masses of literary sketches, like the portfolio of a painter who knows nothing, but has the calling. One cannot do so many things . . . but if . . . to paint while it is daylight, model till dinner-time, and write afterwards. And to live! To live! When I have talent. And if I die before? I shall regret nothing. Dear angel! I am admirable, and I adore myself. It is because I have worked well to-day, and I have also tried some sublime dresses, sublime . . ."

Of her personal charms she was vividly conscious—more, perhaps, than the circumstances justified for Marie, though tall and "svelte," with deep grey eyes and a mass of red-gold hair, hardly reached the level of her own appreciation:—

"I come in to dress; there is a little dinner this evening. I amuse myself in my hair-dressing. Instead of disordering it I leave the forehead frankly uncovered. Amid all these carefully dressed heads, it is a charming novelty. The hair twisted on top of the head and spreading naturally, and this magnificent brow, of which I did not suspect either the beauty or the nobleness, change me altogether. I become of an imposing candour; it seems to me that I am pontifical, or that I am descending from a throne. This gives a sweet gentleness to the bearing, an air of calm and strength. And this forehead, always hidden, is of an infantine purity: I am fifteen years old. This evening, when there was no one interesting to me, I was of a radiant freshness."

She took a most feminine interest in her gowns, and is constantly telling us what she wore and how well she looked in it. At the New Year dinner given by her mother in 1884 she notes that she was "in white and very taking." On another occasion:—

"Mme G——finds me very pretty, dressed to kill (corsage black velvet, classic 'décolleté), hair well dressed, shoulders of marble, 'quite the shoulders that show the breed.' Nothing less! The opinion of Mme. G——is the echo of the majority always."

She even maintained that she had been a sort of arbitress of the Paris fashions, and was chagrined to find that her importance in this capacity had received no public acknowledgment:—

"Ever since I dressed myself in Paris I have struggled against the stupid and uncouth fashions. Five years ago, I asked for draperies and corsages gathered '(fronces),' open at the neck 'décolletées' mythological, or Louis XV., antique skirts, Jewish robes. I passed as very eccentric, but, thanks to working for hours at Laferrier's, Worth's, Doucet's, the fashion has taken; for two years one has seen only "negligee" draperies, frills, fichus sashes. The fashions most run after at Doucet's are of my invention. "And none of them bear my name!"

Writing in her Diary on January 21, 1884, she notes with delight that her dress and her coiffure at the Russian Embassy ball are going the round of the newspapers—"coiffure *a la* Psyche, they say." This is immediately after the following touching and very characteristic entry:—

"I am thinner by half. For two months it has been possible to follow day by day the progress of this attenuation. It is no longer Venus Callipyge—it is Diana. Diana may change into a carcase. In appearance, I am well, and live as usual. But I have fever every day. Sometimes in the day, sometimes in the night. Nightmare, hallucinations. Disciples of Maupassant, do not attribute this condition to the sleeplessness of a full-grown girl! No my poor friends, it is not that. Dreams of love, I make them every evening to send me to sleep—at least, when I do not think of some picture. No, it is real fever, fatiguing and stupefying. So I am resolved to go and see Dr. Potain. You understand, this is not the moment to die. There are triumphant articles in the society papers in Paris and in England."

In a little more than four months afterwards the poor Venus Callipyge was dead.

The much-talked-of correspondence between Marie Bashkirtseff and Guy de Maupassant is made public in this volume in its complete state. It turns out to be disappointingly dull. There is no suggestion of a "grande passion," or indeed of anything romantic. Marie was not in the least in love either with the author of Une Vie or with his edifying works. But she believed herself to be—among many other things—a potential literary genius, and was looking for some distinguished man of letters on whom she could practise style. I woke up one morning, she says, with the desire of getting the pretty-things I know how to say appreciated by a connoisseur. She thought of Zola and Dumas, but finally selected De Maupassant as being younger and more likely to prove responsive. She accordingly despatched to the novelist the customary gushing "Lettre d'une Inconnue," proposing, under the seal of pseudonymity, an intimate correspondence. De Maupassant is not impressed. He replies frigidly that he is flattered by the compliment, but thinks the suggestion absurd. Marie, however, was not to be daunted. She wrote again at considerable length, and contrived to draw De Maupassant into an interchange of a few letters, very animated and fluent on the part of the lady, and extremely languid on that of the gentlemen. In the eighth letter De Maupassant, with a brutal candour worthy of one of his own heroes, frankly said that he was tired of the business; that it did not amuse him; that he had not the smallest desire to make the acquaintance of his mysterious friend; and that he would not write to her again. As Marie answered that she was deeply wounded by the rudeness of one whom she had wished to admire, he had the grace to apologise, and to manifest a perfunctory interest in her personality. So the correspondence dies away amid some rather forced attempts at *esprit* on both sides. But the letters are not at all brilliant; and it was hardly worth reproducing them in order to exhibit Guy de Maupassant as a bored *viveur*, annoyed by the obtrusiveness of a sentimental girl. Mr. Perris thinks the correspondence "the most interesting thing in this clittle volume." Possibly; but that is not saying much.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

ANTI-MISSIONARY DISTURBANCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

China has notified to the Ministers at Peking, that while willing to pay the indemnity by instalments, she objects to pay the interest at four per cent.

Anti-Christian riots have taken place at Quelpaert, and it is rumoured a French Missionary has been murdered.

Two transports have arrived at Tongku to take troops direct to India.

Another transport takes the Beluchis to Wei-Hai-Wei.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The following further reduction of the China Expeditionary Force has been sanctioned :—B. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the 1st Infantry Brigade viz ; 7th Bengal Infantry, 26th Bombay Infantry 1st Sikhs, 24th Punjab Infantry, No 2 Company Bombay Sappers, the Staff of 1st Infantry and Cavalry Brigades, the officer commanding the Royal Artillery and Commanding, the Royal Engineers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

The casualty list for South Africa during the past week shows that 42 British have been killed and 100 wounded in the fighting which has been going on.

THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

An official statement issued at Hongkong gives 200 cases of plague and 187 deaths during the week.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A French General and a French Colonel were present yesterday to witness the review of the guard at Berlin and subsequently attended a luncheon given by the Emperor William who declared that in China was the first time that French and German Soldiers had fought a common foe. He toasted the French officers present and the glorious French army and read a telegram from the Tsar in which His Imperial Majesty thanked the Emperor William for his great services in the Chinese affair and praising Count Waldersee's ability and discretion in accomplishing a difficult and ungrateful task.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana with the outward mails of the 24th instant left here at 2 a.m. to-day.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

SECOND NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MAY 30.

The tournament this evening was well patronised. Out of twenty-two entries no less than one dozen scratched, and owing to the small number of entries it was decided at half time to fight out the second ties of the Bantams and Light Weights.

BANTAMS—FIRST TIES.

Private Osborne, 1st K. S. L. I. vs. Lc.-Corpls. G. Porlock, East Yorks Regiment. This was a fierce encounter and Osborne was knocked out in one minute and two and a half seconds.

Corpl. Sanderwich, East Yorks Regiment, vs. Private A. Regan, Royal Scots. Regan won on points. Full time.

BANTAMS—SECOND TIES.

Drummer Patmore, Welsh Regiment, vs. Private Osborne, Middlesex Rigiment. A capital bout of full time. Patmore won on points.

BANTAMS—THIRD TIES.

Private McCulloch, vs. Private McEwan, both of the Royal Scots. A lively bout. McEwan won on points in full time.

FIRST TIES-LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Private F. Thompson, Lincolnshire Regiment, vs Private Hardman, The Buffs. In the absence of Thompson, Hardman was declared winner of the 1st bout.

Private Knapp, East Yorks Regiment, vs. Private Owen, 20 Hussars. This proved an exciting bashing match and Knapp after three knocks down gave in in fifteen seconds.

Private Day, Black Watch, vs Private Harris, Northampton Regiment. This was won by Private Day after a contest of four minutes and forty-five seconds. Harris fought well but his opponent proved too strong for him.

Private Cotton, Warwick Regiment, vs. Private McDonough, East Yorks Regiment. McDonough was declared winner in the absence of his opponent.

SECOND TIES—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Private McDonough, East Yorkshires, vs. Private Green, R. H. A. Green gave in in six minutes and fifty-two seconds from a simple slog.

Private Cluer, Hussars vs. Private Smith, Connaught Rangers. Cluer won, Smith being absent.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Private Flint, Middlesex Regiment, vs. Private Bennett, Middlesex Regiment. Bennett gave in in two minutes and 41 seconds.

Private Hoare, 20th Hussars, vs. Private McCairns Black Watch. After a contest of four minutes and three and a half seconds, Hoare won.

The fifth bout was a walk over for Drummer J. Williams, Royal Scots, and the sixth also a walk over for Private D. Daly, Welsh Regiment.

Drummer Regan, C. Rangers vs. Private Aldridge, Middlesex Regiment. Regan won in full time on points in a slogging match.

FIRST TIES—CATCH WEIGHTS.

Corporal Harris, Essex Regiment, vs. Private Lee., Black Watch. Harris won in the absence of Lee.

Corporal Henry, C. Rangers, vs. Gunner, G. East, E. R. H. A. East was absent and Henry was declared winner.

POONA STUDENTS' SOCIAL CLUB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 30.

The members of this club gave two amateur theatrical performances in Marathi last evening. All the actors did well, and the hero and heroine were received with much cheering at the close. The artistes included two ladies who excelled themselves, and both performances reflect credit on the actors, who are mostly college students.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 30.

H. E. Lord Northcote presided at the Legislative Council Meeting to-day, and sixteen members were present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath introduced the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, explaining that his object was to remove any doubts arising from the wording employed to express the intention of the Bill. The principal point was to enable the Government to have the power of disposing of certain land in certain special ways. He expected that there would be unanimity in the Council. The Bill he delivered gave the opportunity for a remedy for agricultural indebtedness. The restriction of the transfer of land seemed a remedy most liksly to be effective. The Bill was calculated to demonstrate the effect of restriction on the power of alienation without affecting a single legitimate vested interest. He mentioned that Government were enquiring whether it was not desirable to make a temporary reduction of assessment over certain tracts of poor land held by those suffering from the effects of famine, but these would be special cases and they could not admit the assessment exceeded on the whole what was fairly due to the State. He condemned the transfer of large areas of land to money lenders and said that evidence in many parts showed that the tenants debarred from alienation were more prosperous than others. Large tracts would come under Government and the opportunity arose to give the right of occupancy with restricted power of occupancy, with restricted power of transfer and see which system had the best effect. The experiments could be made without doing the slightest harm.

His Excellency the Governor said this was not the last word of the Government on this question.

The Bill was read for the first time and referred to a Select Committee.

MR. J. HEENEY.

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Mr. J. Heeney, Superintending Engineer, North West Provinces, retires with effect from the 1st June.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of previous orders, Veterinary. Major Hagger is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, vice Joslen transferred to the Veterinary Department, Lieut. F. H. Baldrey succeeding Major Hagger as Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department.

STATE DINNER AT SIMLA.

The State Dinner and Levee took place to-night, the latter being largely attended.

NO INDICATIONS OF THE MONSOON.

The Meteorological Department to-day report that the observations received from Colombo show no indications as yet of the advance of the monsoon.

SIMLA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Beliada	1
Impostor	2

CHALET STAKES.

Granite	1
Squint	2

A good race, the winner being well ridden by Colonel Baring.

BERESFORD STAKES.

Gracie	1
Dingo	2

SELLING RACE.

Salotri	1
David	2

MAIDEN STAKES.

Electric	1
Granite	2
Pencil	3

In this event eight started. The race proved a great upset and was run in a thunder storm.

The totalisator paid Rs. 144 on Rs. 5 tickets.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Veterinary Colonel Caeripel, head of the Civil Veterinary Department has proceeded home on leave, pending retirement.

Major Aitkin, 19th Bombay Infantry, has two months' leave.

Lieutenant Kidd, 23rd Bombay Infantry returns to duty.

Captain Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, has one month's extension of leave at home.

Captain Wright, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has three months' extension of leave.

The Ulwar and Bikanir Imperial Service Infantry on arrival at Calcutta, will be railed direct to their respective States.

After the withdrawal of the detachment of the 43rd Gurkhas from Gilgit, no regular troops will be left there. The Political Officer's escort will be furnished from the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in the garrison.

Colonel Nixon, who has been appointed to act as head of the Intelligence Branch, Army Headquarters, has arrived in Simla and taken over charge.

All the members of the Order of the Star of India and Indian Empire present in Simla on June 5th are expected to attend the Investiture of those Orders on that date.

The question of increasing the strength of the Indian Medical Service, which recent experience has shown to be seriously undermanned, is now engaging the attention of the Government of India. The proposal to divide the furlough reserve of the service between the Military and Civil Departments will stand over until a decision has been arrived at regarding such increase of strength.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—MAY 30—Wilson, Captain, Madras, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, on leave from Wellington.

Gostling, Captain, Punjab, 60th Rifles, en route to England from Murree.

Smyth, Major, Madras, Royal Warwick Regiment, en route to England from Belgaum.

McDougall, Viterinary Lieutenant Punjab, A. V. Department, en route to England from Peshawar

Cunningham, Captain, Punjab R. E. en route to England.

Swinhoe, Captain, Punjab, Commisariat Transport, en route to England from Bangalore.

Drysdale, Lieutenant, Bombay, Royal Scots, on leave from Poona.

Duncan, Captain, Bombay, Royal Scots, on leave from Poona.

Pollok, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay, Royal Scots, on leave from Poona.

Anderson, Lieutenant, Bombay, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on plague duty from Poona.

Dunsterville, Major, Bombay, Royal Artillery, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MAY 30.—Gresham, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. E. on duty to Poona.

Dunsterville, Major, Bombay, R. A., off leave to Poona.

HYGIENE, CONDENSATION AND ROMANCE.

MR. C. GODFREY GUMPEL is determined not to be discouraged by the cold water that has been flung over him for his efforts to awaken the people of India, rulers as well as ruled, to the virtues of Common Salt. He returns to the fray with a pamphlet on "The Prevention of Epidemic Zymotic Diseases" a in India and the Tropics generally the net proceeds of the sale of which, after defraying the cost of printing and publishing, are to go to the "Indian Famine Fund." The booklet in an indictment of the Government and its medical advisers, and an appeal to the people of India and Great Britain to form an Association to give effect to Mr. Gumpel's special views. He holds that so far it cannot be shown that the closest search for preventives or curatives of plague and cholera, by the cleverest and most devoted medical scientists have been in the remotest degree successful. As to cholera, he says "it can safely be asserted that the physician stands as helpless at the sufferer's bedside now, as did the doctor in 1317, when that disease for the first time claimed the attention of the profession." He will have nothing to do with anti-cholera serum, and holds that susceptibility or non-susceptibility is the key to the whole position in a cholera epidemic. Do what one will, the epidemic lasts until it has exhausted the susceptible members of the community where it strikes, or till they have run away. His point is that sufficient consumption or intravenous injection of common salt makes the human being insusceptible, or at all events gives him the best chance of resisting an attack. He goes into the process of the degeneration of the blood, which is, he says, often in tropical countries produced by too copious draughts of liquid, and rules that unless this degeneration be atoned for by a proportionate consumption of salt, the red corpuscles are destroyed and can no longer perform their function, the organic mechanism comes to a stand-still and we die. This is what happens in plague. Mr. Gumpel tells us, and he certainly, granting his premises, makes logical deductions very much in favour of his belief in salt. No one can contradict him, particularly in India, when he states that all the efforts of the doctors and the Government, to conquer plague have proved futile and have only thrown a heavy financial burden on the Indian Government and upon the various Municipalities. The susceptible are attacked, and either recover or die according as their constitution and their vital powers serve them to conquer the disease, or fail them, and they succumb. The doctors are helpless to save the life of the patient, if his own recuperative powers cannot do it. To limit the susceptibility to this disease, we are told to take salt, in sufficient doses. In the tropics he shows that evaporation from the skin deprives the body of water, thirst follows, and the habit of drinking copiously is soon formed. All liquid in leaving the body, carries salt with it, it washes the salt out of the blood, and unless the loss he made good, the individual's power of resistance is reduced and he becomes susceptible to changes in the weather or to infection of any from the serious illnesses which are too frequent visitors to all tropical lands. It is here again that Mr. Gumpel's salt theory is applicable. Nothing can be simpler, and even if it fail, it certainly would be in no wise as expensive as the disinfectants and the measures, the unwearied application of which have not been crowned with success. "Common Salt" declares Mr. Godfrey Gumpel "is the Cuirass which protects the red corpuscles in the human body against the attacks of the greater number of pathogenic missiles." Dr. Hans Bircuner, President of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Munich, does not hesitate to give his full support to the practical experiment suggested by Mr. Gumpel, so does Professor Max Von Pettenkofer. The experiment is this that when plague has broken out in a community each person should be supplied with half an ounce of salt per day for a month and should use it with all food, the greater portion in solution with a warning never to drink any water without some salt dissolved in it. This suggestion when offered to the Government of India was rejected as an absolutely inconclusive experiment but Mr. Gumpel is not discouraged, he pegs away, and hopes he will be listened to in the end. It seems a kind of anti-climax, to place faith in so simple a remedy when people will not willingly carry to their logical conclusion experiments in the elaboration of which scientific thought, machinery and tons of money have been expended. If this remedy, which is within the reach of everyone, can preserve life or confer be immunity to prevaleat diseases, why need the victory be still ever, with death? Mr. Gumpel writes earnestly without bitterness though he does not hesitate to condemn scientists when he disagrees with them and he presents his views in the clearest light without clothing them in ambitious technical language. The simplest reader can follow his arguments and can learn much from his very interesting pamphlet. He strikes at the root of received medical beliefs and gives his reasons for trusting or distrusting them and conveys much useful instruction on hygiene.

An admirable little book is that on PRECIS AND PRECIS WRITING by (b) A. W. Ready. Reading his instructions as to how to acquire this art one is struck by the directness of his method. Like many other apparently simple things it is by no means easy to draw up a precis which gives all the important facts and leaves out the unimportant. Precis writing is needed in many examinations, and long afterwards, officials, civil and military, as well as business men require almost daily a concise and clear written presentation of facts with which they have to deal. Mr. Ready shows that the acquiring of the art demands concentration, patience, skill in sifting, alertness in judgment and promptness in decision. Now all these qualities can be brought by practice under the command of the man determined to learn the art of condensing Orginal thought is not needed. command of language is, so that one can select the exact word that crystallises the purport of perhaps several sentences. Facts are supplied to the precis writer, facts and details in abundance. He has to master all these, filter them through his brain, distil them and offer the essence as his precis. How all this is best done, the notes taken, the rough copy made and the final result achieved is all fully explained by Mr. Ready. There are eight carefully selected specimens of precis given that have been actually set in public examinations with a key in which these exercises are fully worked out. We see the score of pages which it is a weariness to wade through reduced to the lowest and clearest denomination in two pages which put the reader in possession of all that is necessary to arrive at a just judgment. Mr. Ready deserves the thanks of the youth who has to flounder in the depths of documents of every conceivable sort, for this book tells him precisely how to go to work.

A most peculiar story of a runaway couple is MOUNTAINS OF NECESSITY (c) by Hester White. The couple do not run off in the usual way. They run away from each other with unwearied energy through all the pages of the book but one. United in the bonds of matrimony for most eccentric reasons and in a desperate moment, the bride realises what she has done and declines the very idea of enduring the unexpected and intolerable shackles. She will have nothing to do with her husband or his house or his income. The husband though of a calmer, happier disposition, is well content to let her go her own way, when he recovers from the illness that promised to be fatal and which he insisted on marrying. It is a most uncomfortable arrangement for both sides and for their friends. Any one who has patience to read through the book will want to shake the stony-bony bride who will not listen to gentle suggestions and make the best of her odd position. The novel-writer must strike out a new line where possible and Hester White has done this and chosen India for the scene of the incompatible life of her hero and heroine.

THE GOLDEN TOOTH (d) is a detective story, with a murder, a suspected man, a preliminary mystery, followed by several others, secret marriages, disguises, escapes from gaol, and lastly an amateur detective who pieces the tragedy together far better than the real professional attempts to do, and fits the criminal to the crime with satisfactory success and generally joins together the domestic puzzles of all the people concerned. All these make up an exciting combination, the interest is well sustained throughout and we are not kept too long out in the cold guessing who the murderer can be. The author's system of counting dates and ages is a little bewildering.

Bertha Runkle's HELMET OF NAVARRE (e) appears now in Colonial guise, having just come to an end in. "The Century." The illustrations, by Andre Castaigne are reproduced, and strengthen the memory of the times in which the story is laid. These were the years following 1593 when France was the theatre of events that were felt to the limits of Europe then, and will bear fruit to the end of time. The novel is a striking one, the parties that swayed the destinies of France are dealt with by one perfectly familiar with the history of the time; the romance of the period is not lost sight of, and the women who played no small part in the destinies of many remarkable men are well portrayed. This new writer of historical romance has undoubtedly made her mark, and steps at once into the front rank.

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, (f) the second of the Warwick edition of George Eliot's works is published by William Blackwood and Sons. It is a welcome addition to a unique collection of standard works, the paper, type and size making it a mine of pleasure to the reader. In a marvellously small space, he will have all the volumes of George Eliot to delight his leisure.

a THE HELMET OF NAVARRE by Bertha Runkle, Macmillan's Colonial Library, 1s.

f THE MILL ON THE FLOSS, by George Eliot. The Warwick Edition, W. M. Blackwood & Sons, 2s.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 10.

It is a great pity that the movements which have been made in Parliament in the endeavour to induce the railway companies to afford better facilities, and to charge lower rates for the carriage of cycles have failed. This was officially stated a few evenings back, when it was added that no redress could, under the present circumstances, be obtained, but that legislation would be necessary. Whether Parliament thinks it necessary to legislate or not is a point impossible to determine, but at the present moment, at any rate, cyclists in relation to railway companies stand exactly where they did.

There are black sheep in every flock, and naturally the pastime of cycling is not exempt, but for downright brutal conduct one would have to go a long way to find another man such as he who a few days back knocked down a couple of children, breaking the leg of one and severely injuring the other, and then quickly riding off. The least he could have done would be to stay and render what assistance was possible. Such behaviour as this is what we have experienced and what we expect from hooligans and not from cyclists. For the good of the community it is to be hoped that the man in question will be found and brought to justice.

One generally finds very sensible remarks and opinions in the medical press anent cycling, but one of the leading papers has just stated an objection to cycling in London streets on the score of injury to the nerves. The idea is of course totally absurd. We might as well prevent nervous people from walking in the streets. A great deal of nonsense is written about the danger of cycling in the London streets. There may be risks attached to it, but they are risks which appear much more serious to the onlooker than they are to the actual rider. Traffic riding, if the man going in for it is only careful, and always takes care to be on the safe side, is but little more dangerous than cycling along a country road.

It is certain that park cycling, as it was known in the "boom" time, is to all intents and purposes dead, and it is very satisfactory to know that its demise has not been the means of decreasing cycling, because those people who use to perambulate in the parks have now discovered that better enjoyment and better exercise are to be obtained on the road. The cycle was never meant as a machine for riding up and down one thoroughfare in a park, and it was certain that the decline would come some day. That it has come, and that without any apparent decrease in the numbers of those participating in the pastime, is a matter for congratulation.

Away back during the last General Election, when Mr. Bear was carrying, by cycle, the result of the poll from Westminster to Bermondsey, he was knocked over by a cabman suddenly turning round in the roadway without previously giving any warning of his intension. Besides receiving personal damage Mr. Bear's macaine was badly knocked about. The National Cyclists' Union, ever ready to take up cases of this description in the interests of wheel men, summoned the cabman, and were successful in recovering £11 damages and costs. Cabmen, especially drivers of hansom cabs, are habitual offenders of the rule of the road. They will proceed along by the kerb at walking pace and suddenly, without warning swing their horses round and pick up a fare on the opposite side. It is time they were brought to book, and it is to be hoped that the above case will prove a warning to others of this cult.

Right away to the end of the present season, London cyclists anxious to spend their Sundays awheel amidst the leafy country lanes and breezy commons may bridge the intermediate miles of bricks and mortar by availing themselves of the special cyclists' trains run by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, by which cyclists and their wheels are carried from Victoria Station at a reduced rate. The first train of the season was run last Sunday, when more than a hundred wheelmen journeyed to East Grinstead; and after pleasant jaunts amidst beautiful scenery they returned by train in the evening to the old smoky city. The railway company had thoughtfully fitted out the luggage vans with St. Clair holders so that the machines were made perfectly secure and free from all risk of damage. Horsham is to be visited alternately with East Grinstead.

In the early days of cycling when sane men risked their necks riding the high bicycle after nightfall, and when often, the mere obstruction of an unseen stone was sufficient to bring them to grief, it was a frequent source of amusement to thoughtless urchins to tie a piece of string across the roadway and watch from a position of vantage the "cad on castors" come a cropper. Happily this practice has almost died out with the growth of public interest in cycles, but an attempt of this nature was recently made on a party of six wheelmen returning from the popular Midland cycling resort—Stonebridge—by which two of their members came to grief. The others immediately searched around for the offenders and fortunately came across them crouched altogether in a ditch, from which they were dragged, and after being subjected to a severe chastisement were hoist with their own petard by being left securely tied to a gatepost with the string which they had used to block the King's highway.

It has been frequently argued that race meetings pure and simple are out of date and that the public would not sit out an afternoon of sport unless some "side shows" were introduced; but it is well that sport promoters usually exercise discretion in the selection of such side shows and not follow the example of the Wishaw C. C. and provide what might have resulted in loss of life to the spectators. The side show provided by this club was a fire in the grand stand. The meeting was about half over when the cry of "fire" was raised and a small jet of flame was seen making its way through the centre of the stand. There was an immediate rush for the exits, and the stand was fortunately cleared without accidents, although not too soon, as the flames assisted by a gentle breeze spread rapidly over the dry timbers and quickly reduced the stand to an utter wreck.

For infringing the Dunlop-Welch patent, a man named Holloway, residing at Holloway was sent to a change of residence at Holloway, viz: Holloway prison, by Mr. Justice Day a short time back. This is certainly a rare coincidence in names.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	9	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	4	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	23	18	107
Total plague deaths to date	93,022	80,227	
Same date last year	30	19	165

a THE PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC ZYMOTIC DISEASES, by C. Godfrey Gumpel.

b PRECIS AND PRECIS WRITING, by A. W. Ready. George Bell and Sons, 3s. 6d.

c MOUNTAINS OF NECESSITY, by Hester White. Wm. Blackwood & Sons, 6s.

d THE GOLDEN TOOTH, by J. Maclaren Cobban, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.

WEDDING AT COLABA.

LAMB—BARRY.

YESTERDAY afternoon an exceedingly pretty wedding took place at the Catholic Church of the Garrison at Colaba when Kathleen Maud, younger daughter of Major J. P. Barry was married to Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S. The little Church was beautifully decorated with plants and the altar was adorned with choice flowers. The ceremony took place at half past five and was witnessed by a goodly number of guests. The fine band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was in attendance stationed at the entrance to the Church and just before the arrival of the bride played suitable music. The bride entered the church escorted by her father. She looked radiantly lovely in a handsome dress of ivory satin with a full court train. The skirt of the gown was tucked and the bodice was draped with pearl garniture and had a yoke of transparent lace. The court train was of pulled chiffon and was fastened to the left shoulder with a diamond buckle. She carried a large and beautiful bouquet. The bride was attended by little Miss Marjory Hamilton and Master Jasper Mayne as train bearers. The former was dressed in white lace and tucked muslin, had a hat to correspond and carried a Bo-Peep crook garlanded with flowers. She also wore a gold chain and locket with a diamond shamrock centre, given by the bridegroom. Master Mayne was dressed as a Jack Tar. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., attended the bridegroom as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jos. George, S. J., and though brief was impressive and picturesque. At the close the band played Mendelssohn's wedding music for the "Midsummer Night's Dream" and it was a very happy looking and charming bride that passed down the aisle to its strains. After the wedding a reception was held at the residence of Major and Mrs. Barry at Colaba Point where the band of the Oxfordshire's played admirable music on the lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb proceed to Europe by to-morrow's mail steamer. They received a large number of handsome presents among which were the following:—

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, two China Chota Haziri sets; Sir A. and Lady Wingate, K.C.I.E., I. C. S., silver cream jug and sugar bowl: Mrs. Stevens, entree dish; Mr. Campbell, Kashmir table and mantel cover, Col. R. Baker, I.M.S., Diamond dagger ornament, Mr. Sassoon, clock; Major and Mrs. Quicke, I.M.S., Chrysanthemum silver card case; Captain and Mrs. Beauchamp, R.I.M., gold lace pin; Captain and Mrs. Howell, R.A.M.C., silver lotus flower bowl; Miss Macdonald, silver scent bottle; Mr. and Mrs. C. Stevens, preserve jar; Major D. G. Crawford, I. M. S., gold bracelet; Major and Mrs. Childe, I.M.S., silver card case, Lieut. Petre, R.N., silver cream jug and bowl; Capt. and Mrs. Fellows, I.S.C., silver cachou box; Major and Mrs. Lyons, I.M.S., silver salt cellars; Col. MacCartie, I.M.S, cheque; Major Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., silver bowl; Major and Mrs. Ormonde, I.M.S., silver fruit dish; Mr. and Mrs. Davar, Japanese silver cruet; Genl. and Mrs. and Miss Bainbridge, I.M.S., silver sugar and cream stand; Mr. Yeo, butter-dish; Mr. Harrison, cigar box; Mr. G. W. Edwards, gold pen and pencil case; Mr. Trevithick, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, silver card case; Mr. and Mrs. Moos, silver and shell epergne; Mr. Plinston, afternoon tea kettle and stand; Major and Mrs. Mayne, R. E., silver mounted toilet flask; Captain T. Jackson, I. M. S., set of silver bowls; Messrs. Curseti & Sons, silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, silver cruet box; Miss Price, pickleforks; Mr. Sale, I. C. S., cigar lighter; Mr. and Miss Crofton, I. C. S., Corinthian column lamp; Messrs. Chuckerbutty Brendon, Wilkinson, Murphy, Monie and Brander, I. C. S., silver bowl; Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S. case of silver ash trays; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lucas, I.C.S., silver coffee set and tray; Mr. and Mrs. Tulloch, hand painted table centre; Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, silver Eau de Cologne bottle; Mr. and Mrs. Dorab Tata, silver bucks; Mr. Tobie and Mr. Baillie R. A. M. C., pair of silver sweet dishes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Munchershaw Rustam Frama, silver tea set in case, Mr. V. E. Fernandez, ice pail and tongs; Mr. T. J. Bennett, carved wood salad bowl and servers; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Benn, pair of silver fruit spoons in case, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., peg measure, Mr. Bell, silver buckle; the Misses Seton, set of old silver buttons in case, Mr. Sullaman Abdul Wahid, silver bowl; Mr. Lovat Fraser, silver powder box; Mr. H. Stanley Reed, cut-glass silver mounted decanter; Capt. and Mrs. Chichester, I.S.C., pair of silver mounted toilet bottles and silver parasol handle; Mr. Bell, pair of silver salt cellars in case; Miss Kelly, pair of handmade lace doyleys; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gray, I. C. S., chrysanthemum silver toilet box; Mr. Byrne, pair of silver salt cellars in case; Capt. and Mrs. Young, R. A., silver card tray; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Mathews, silver tea set; Miss Lamb, knitted bed-spread; Major and Mrs. A. R. Reynolds R. E., Chinese China set; other presents from friends and relatives in England are awaiting the arrival of the bride and bridegroom in England; Mr. Jack Barry, cut glass scent spray; Captain and Mrs. Stoddart R.A., silver claret jug; the bride's parents to the bridegroom fitted salt-case (ebony and silver), to the bride fitted dressing case (silver) bride to the bridegroom silver cigarette box; bride-groom to the bride diamond star brooch pendant.

THE PETLAD-CAMBAY RAILWAY.

As our readers are aware, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who takes a very great interest in the construction of railways in his dominions, owns a short length of broad gauge line running from Anand (on the B. B. & C. I. Railway) to the town of Petlad, a distance of 13 miles, almost due west from Anand. The country here is thickly populated, and well cultivated, but the branch is too short to attract much traffic to the main line that would not ordinarily come in country carts, and several proposals have been put forward from time to time for extending it. H. H. the Nawab of Cambay, stimulated no doubt by the example set by the Gaekwar and desirous of bringing his capital into closer touch with the railway, recently approved of the extension of the line from Petlad into Cambay, via Tarapur, a length of about 20 miles; of this about 7 miles would pass through Baroda territory and the remainder through Cambay. Cambay the capital of the state, contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and although much of its ancient glory has departed, it is still a town of some importance and commercial prosperity. It is largerly resorted to by the Borah community, who after a prosperous career in Bombay retire to this sea-side town to spend their remaining days in peace and comfort. There are also certain old-time industries which the Durbar foster as much as possible. The harbour of Cambay has gradually silted up and now the town is well away from the sea and it has lost much of its picturesque appearance. The Dawan Sahib is an official whose interests are devoted to the welfare of the State, and he is doing his best to move with the times. The palatial buildings of the Court House, High School and Hospitals and other buildings, constructed by the Durbar, show that the people are being well looked after.

The earthwork of the line was laid down as a famine relief work in 1899, and shortly afterwards the construction of the line was taken up by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, Mr. R. H. Heath, being the engineer in charge. The country traversed is fertile, falling gradually towards the sea, the are villages numerous and a good traffic in cotton, tobacco, grain, and seeds is confidently expected. The location of the line has been fixed to accord with the wishes of the Cambay Durbar, so as to tap the important villages of Pandoli, Nar and Tarapur. We are informed that the rails are 66 1-4 lbs per yard, with wood sleepers. The Station building at Cambay is approaching completion and seems in every way suitable for the purpose. The line was inspected by an officer of the Consulting Engineer's Department and will, it is understood, be formally opened for traffic by the Commissioner, Northern Division some time about the middle of next month.

We congratulate the Cambay State on their enterprise in this matter, which we feel sure will result in increased prosperity of the State and the development of its resources.

THE Rev. J. W. Rhodes, Vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, has declined to pay the Rectorial tithe, on the ground that the Rectors have not fulfilled their obligation to keep the chancel of the church in proper repair. The tithe is owned by the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham Schools, among whom are the Bishops of London and Peterboro and the Dean of Westminster. The case will come on at Holbeach County-court. Other tithe-payers are supporting the Vicar, and are appealing to the Bishop of Lincoln. The Vicar calls upon the Rectors to rebuild the chancel according to the original architectural design.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

2ND BOMBAY GRENADIERS V. 20TH HUSSARS.

The game between these two teams, which was played on the Oval yesterday evening did not excite much interest, the reserved enclosure only containing about a dozen spectators. The play all through was of rather a crude nature on the whole, although here and there were individual pieces of play quite as good as any witnessed in the tournament so far.

From the bully off the Grenadiers pressed and after some give and take play, which was principally confined to the Hussars' ground, Nur Khan scored for the Grenadiers as the result of a fine piece of combined play by Lieut. May, Lieut. Edwardes and himself, twelve minutes after the start. This seemed to arouse the Hussars and five minutes afterwards Sergt Joyce scored for them thus equalising. The remainder of the first half was of a very even nature, both sides attacking fiercely in turn but the defence of the respective goal keepers was so good that no further score resulted and when the whistle sounded for half time there was nothing to choose between the sides and certainly no indication that the game would not be a hard fought one. In the second half, however, the superior training of the Hussars began to tell and for the first quarter of an hour, nearly all the play was in the Grenadier's ground. Lieut. Browne, Sergt, Cranham, and Private Harris each scoring a goal for the Hussars in rapid succession. After this the Granadiers played up most pluckily and once of twice the Hussars' goal was in jeopardy, but the fine defence of Private Brown averted danger. The last few minutes of play saw the Hussars again pressing and when the whistle went the score was as follows:—Hussars 4 goals. Bombay Grenadiers 1 goal. The Grenadiers had hard luck in not scoring in the second half, the ball striking the post. Lieut. Browne, Private Harris, Sergt Austin and Private Brown were most prominent for the Hussars, while Lieuts Edwards, May and Moens, and Nur Khan, Balu and Dhondnac played well for the Grenadiers.

The following were the teams :—

20th Hussars.—Pte. Brown, Goal; Sergt. Marshall, and Pte. Davis, Backs; Sergt. Austin, Lt. Underwood, and Pte. Gurrier, Half-backs; Pte. Walton, Sergt. Joyce, Pte. Harris, Lt. Browne, and Sergt. Cranham, Forwards.

2nd Bombay Grenadiers.—Pte. Dhondnac, Goal; Pte. Namnac Kushnac, and Pte. Ramchander Mehter, Backs; 2nd Lt. May, Pte. Mainac Saknac, and Pte. Laximan Mehtar, Half-backs; Havr. Nur Khan; Rect. Boy Ragnac. L. N. Balu, Lt. A. C. Edwardes, and Lt. A. M. Moens, Forwards.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. P. V. A.

A large concourse of people witnessed this match on the Cooperage last evening, and were rewarded by seeing a very interesting game. The Volunteers started at a great pace, and although the Gymkhana notched the first point, they put on three goals in quick succession, and led at half time by three to two. In the latter part of the game the Volunteers game fell off, and within two minutes of time Powell equalised, and subsequently scored the winning point. The Gymkhana back division was weak, but Creagh, Bromley and Reid played splendidly, while Powell as centre forward was conspicuous throughout. Fischer did a lot of hard work but would have been more successful if he had fielded the ball, Barraclough did not play so well as he did last year, but Everett and Vidal were most energetic. The Volunteers put a stong team into the field, and for the greater part of the time played the better game. Cox at back was very good, and was well supported by Higgins. Spencer and Squires played very soundly and initiated most of the runs by their forwards, while Hogon, and Martin, and Burrows were the pick of the front rank.

The Gymkhana pressed at the start, and within a few minutes Powell got through the defence and scored. Through Fischer and Barraclough the ball was kept in the Volunteers' ground, but sticks relieved, W. Hogan taking the ball down the wing. It was returned and Huggins missed his hit leaving Powell an open goal but he shot wide. The Volunteers again got down, but Hogan's centre was intercepted. Spencer returned and R. Hogan, getting possession passed to Martin, who equalised. The Gymkhana left wing monopolised the game for next five minutes, and R. Greene saved twice in quick succession. Sticks relieved the pressure and the ball was rushed down the right wing and W. Hogan put his side ahead. The play was very fast and following this reverse the Gymkhana men swarmed round their opponents' goal, with the result that Barraclough equalised. Immediately the ball was restarted Martin and Briscoe steered it skilfully down and W. Hogan put on a third point, and the Volunteers holding this advantage half time arrived.

The Gymkhana goal had a very narrow escape on resuming the game, and if the Volunteer right wing had been up a very fine centre might have utilised. The game was taken to the other end, the defensive powers of the Volunteers being severely taxed. Everett sent in a hot shot, which, however, Greene saved with a crowd of opponents around him. A corner resulted, but the advantage was lost through "stic

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 28th May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 27th 13 feet 2 2-5 inches against 13 feet 3 3-5 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of adhava crops and preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 9 annas and 7 annas respectively. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat at Karachi 12, of jowari 20, of bajri 13 1-2, of rice 6 and of Bombay grass 35 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 3 3-5 inches against 9 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops and kharif operations continue. Locusts appeared in four talukas, but did no damage to crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

Hyderabad.—Preparation of lands for khariff cultivation commenced in nine talukas. Estimate of outturn of kharif and rabi crops 10 annas. Locusts appeared in six taluks and slightly damaged standing crops in three talukas. Cattle in good condition in eight talukas and in fair condition in four talukas Price of rice varying from 9 to 21, of bajri from 16 to 23 1-2, of jowari from 14 to 25 and of wheat from 10 to 16 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 1 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of rabi crops nearly completed. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Locusts appeared in Kandkot taluka and passed through Shahbandar to Kambar on 22nd. They appeared in Kashmor taluka on 22nd and 23rd and injured cotton and melon crops. Estimated outturn of kharif crops 9 annas and of rabi crops 8 annas. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of jowari 26 seers, of bajri 22 seers 10 chataks, of wheat 14 seers 13 chataks andof rice 9 seers per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Locusts appeared throughout the district and slightly damaged adhava crops in Khipra taluka. Sind canals in Sanghar taluka opened. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water supply deficient in Umarkot taluka. Prices of staple food-grains slightly fallen.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 24th May 1901).—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 16 seers, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice, 2nd sort, 10 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 4 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Agricultural stock insufficient, but efforts are being made to supply wants from takavi and charitable funds. Prices of bajri 16 and of maize 14 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 27th May 1901.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation throughout the district. Fodder-supply sufficient Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of 9 1-24, of bajri 16 13-28, of rice 10 4-7, of bavto 17 2-3 wheat and of jowari 18 seers per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock generally sufficient; the want, wherever it is felt, is supplied from takavi grants.

Surat.—Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues throughout the district. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm from 22nd to 25th and on 28th, and 1° warm on 26th and 27th. Vapour in air normal from 22nd to 27th, and excessive on 28th. Wind normal from 22nd to 27th. Abnormal wind northerly on 28th. Distant lightning on 27th.

Thana.—No rain during week. Rab burning nearly over. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kolaba.—Rab burning in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Rab burning nearly over. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing in seed-beds progressing. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady, except that of rice which has risen at Ratnagiri, Rajapur and Guhagar, and of nagli which has risen at Ratnagiri. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 11 seers 55 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 45 tolas at Malvan. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 11 seers 60 tolas, and in the district varying from 12 seers 60 tolas at Sangameshvar to 18 seers at Malvan.

Nasik.—Rain generally wanted. Reaping of rabi crops continues in Dindori taluka. Standing rabi crops in good condition in Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Rab burning in progress in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress throughout the district. Estimated outturn of irrigated rabi crops 4 to 8 annas and of jirayat rabi crops 3 annas on an average in the district. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Scarcity of water keenly felt in Yeola taluka. It is being lessened in Nandgaon taluka by water works that are in progress there Prices of food-grains generally steady except a slight rise in the price of bajri in Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon and Baglan talukas. Price of rice at Nasik 8 seers 20 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 5 tolas, of bajri 12 seers 48 tolas and of nagli 14 seers 50 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Water-supply getting scanty in Parner and Jamkhed talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition except in Nevasa taluka. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week 42 cents at Poona, 10 cents at Khed and 9 cents at Bhimd. More rain required throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in parts of Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Haveli talukas and Mulshi Petha. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation elsewhere. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 29 lbs. 23 tolas, of karbi 100 lbs. and of grass 125 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Ten cents of rain during week at Sholapur; none elsewhere. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation, Outturn of rabi crops 3 to 4 annas generally, except in Sholapur and Barsi talukas, where it is 5 annas and 8 annas respectively. Fodder-supply generally sufficient except in Sangola and Malsiras talukas, where its scarcity is felt. Cattle in good condition. Price of jowari risen in Barsi, Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas, and stationary in Madha, Sholapur and Pandharpur talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur, 12 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 13 seers 13 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week 34 cents at Satara, 74 cents at Wai, 41 cents at Man, 2 cents at Patan and 1 inch 48 cents at Koregaon. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Sowing operations commenced in Patan and Javli talukas and parts of Wai taluka. Estimated outturn of jowari 4 to 6, of bajri 6 to 8 and of rice 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains risen in four talukas, fallen in one taluka and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 22 lbs. 8 tolas, of bajri 23 lbs. 23 tolas, of grass 125 lbs. and of karbi 100 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 1 inch 18 cents at Hungund, 2 inches 34 cents at Sindgi, 1 inch 98 cents at Muddebihal, 1 inch 80 cents at Bagevadi, 68 cents at Indi, 1 inch 13 cents at Bagalkot and 1 inch 80 cents at Badami. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock sufficient for preparation of lands for cultivation in Sindgi, Muddebihal and Bagalkot talukas. In other talukas except Bagevadi, for which information is not available, poorer agriculturists who have sold their cattle are being given takavi to purchase them. Some of these cultivators are preparing their lands for kharif cultivation by hiring cattle. Price of jowari 11 seers 14 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 12 chataks, of rice, second sort 9 seers 3 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 11 chataks and of karbi 150 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 33 cents at Athni and 30 cents at Chikodi; none elsewhere. More rain urgently wanted everywhere. Early standing crops of rice in good condition. Sowing of minor crops in progress in Murgod petha. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week in seven talukas varying from 1 inch 2 cents at Karajgi to 2 cents at Ranebennur. Sowing of early crops commenced in Gadag and Karajgi talukas and Navgund petha Sowing of rice in progress in parts of Hubli, Dharwar and Kalghatgi talukas. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder-supply deficient in one taluka. Prices of jowari and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Three cents of rain at Honavar and 35 cents at Yellapur during week. Sowing of kharif crops continues in Karwar, Kumta, Siddapur, Sirsi and Haliyal talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in Honavar, Ankola and Yellapur talukas. Fooder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 22 and of ragi 27 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Probable average outturn of crops 7 to 10 aanas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Average price of bajri 13 seers 73 tolas, of jowari 16 seers and of gram 12 seers 64 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Price of bajri 14 seers and of jowari 15 seers per rupee. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Scarcity of water slightly felt in Gandevi Mahal. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Price of bajri 30, of jowari 34, of wheat 23, of rice superior 13, and rice inferior 22 lbs. per rupee.

A correspondent of the "Times," writing from the Congo State, gives a report that Voulet and Chanoine, the French officers who mutinied, are not dead, as asserted, but are engaged arming and drilling the troops of the Sultan of Wadai against their own compatriots.

COTTON IN BELGAUM AND SATARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The copy of a letter to the "Textile Journal" from a Bombay Mill Agent for Guzarath cotton, reproduced in yours of the 23rd instant, induced me to collect and send you the following information in the Belgaum and Satara Districts including Kolhapur and S. M. States. There are some eight ginning factories and four Presses in these Districts out of which the ginning and Pressing factory close to the Railway Station at Miraj is famous and the cotton ginned in these districts is generally called "Miraj Gin," and very few of cotton merchants lately make minor distinctions such as Athani Gin etc. Two or three factories in these districts buy kupas and cotton on their own account and the rest are given on rent to small merchants who pay a rate from Rs. 10 to 12 for 784 lbs. notton ginned and from Rs. 6 to 7 for 784 lbs. cotton pressed.

The Season for sowing cotton this side is generally the end of July. The same manure is used for cotton farm as is used for Jwari, but a few of farmers use manure and make special preparations for cotton land. They bring forward the common excuse that as they have not been favored lately by good rains their manure is of little use. They simply grow Jwari or Tobacoo one year and cotton the next.

The farmers prefer for sowing purposes the seed of cotton rolled by foot. They also sow seed of Ginned cotton. One big rain in the beginning of July commences cotton sowing. One or two small showers at the interval of about three weeks and one big downpour of rain when the plants are rather old bring in a full crop. The Swati rains destroy bolls and cotton crop prospects are sometimes ruined by them. Rain is not so necessary when cotton plants become old and older. The thick frost and dew create a kind of disease to cotton plants and bolls do not open in consequence of this disease; so the crop is sometimes damaged.

Nearly one fourth of the total area of these districts is sown with cotton. The cotton grown on the lands, sufficiently and regularly flooded by rivers, is superior in quality and is nearly equal to the ginned cotton seed.

Three pickings are generally made, first in December, second in January, and third in February. Sometimes a fourth one is made after February. The quantity and quality of the second picking is preferable to those of other pickings. Kupas is picked by women generally on receiving a certain quantity out of Kupas picked by them.

The farmer brings home Kupas after five months from sowing seed. He brings it in either country blankets or khols, heaps it in a shed and protects it from both fire and water. He sells it to a bania or mapwari of his own village or to petty brokers of merchants travelling from village to village. Sometimes he brings it to a centre of the cotton-business for sale. The rate of Kupas is commonly from 8 to 9 seers a rupee. A seer weighs 80 rupees. A brokerage of one per cent. is paid by buyer and sometimes by seller to brokers. The whole of the Kupas is not always offered in the market for sale as nearly half of it is used in foot rolling.

This foot rolling process is curious—A woman sits on a little raised wooden chair with flat smooth wood slippers on her feet; a thick round piece of steel about half an inch in diameter is placed on a sort of stone called "Kurand" and the woman placing Kupas on that stone keeps the bar rolling over the Kupas by means of the wooden slippers. This process does not give pure cotton, it is afterwards required to be cleaned in an opener or by hands and it is then pressed into bales.

The farmer makes ready his Kupas into cotton by foot-rolling partly from the desire to have seed for his cattle and sowing purposes and partly from the desire to keep cotton for extra rates in the Markets. Kupas cannot be kept long, for the seed gets moistened in seasons of rains so seed must be taken out of Kupas either by footrolling or by Gins.

The footrolled cotton is partly bought by merchants who press it fully and send it to Bombay and partly it is bought by the Gokak Waterfall Mills and other mofussil mills for spinning. 100 seers make one boja and the rate per boja varies from Rs. 25 to 40 according to the tone of Bombay and other cotton markets. Brokerage for cotton is four annas per boja. The staple of cotton this side is from 3 to 4 1-2 inches. It is said that the single roller Gins give a little more outturn than that the double roller Gins do.

From 15 3-4 to 16 1-4 bojas of Kupas is required for 784lbs. Gin Cotton.

The following is the cost of 784lbs. Cotton laid Bombay at 8 seers per rupee, estimated roughly.

Value of 16 bojas Kupas at Rs. 12 per boja...	...Rs.	192
Ginning and Pressing charges for 784lbs. cotton ...	,,	19
Other local charges for 784lbs. cotton..	,,	8
Total Rs...		219
Less value of seed		34
Rs...		185
Add Railway freight, Insurance and Bombay Charges		10
Nett laid Bombay ...		195

I think encouragement first should be given to cultivators in both manuring the fields properly and in sowing cotton over a large area. Special manures or cotton should come into use. Will any of your readers inform me the special manures for cotton? I mean to experiment with them.—Yours, &c.,

Miraj, 29th May. S. S. DIXIT.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 30.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the third class in the districts noted against their names :—Mr J E B Hotson, I C S, Ahmedabad ; Messrs F W Mole and J P Brander, I C S, Ahmednagar ; Mr C H Blathwayt, I C S, Dharwar ; Mr G A Thomas, I C S, Belgaum ; and Mr W W Smart, I C S, Satara.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut A Spitteler, I M S, offg in medical charge of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to act as Cant Magte, Bhuj, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt G M Rolland.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges vice Rao Bahadur Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, promotea to the first class :—Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, second grade Subordinate Judge, to be first grade, Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Mahomal Dolatrai, third grade Subordinate Judge, to be second grade Subordinate Judge ; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Raghunath Natu, fourth grade Subordinate Judge, to be third grade Suoordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rissaldar Shashiv Krishan Bapat, Probationary third grade Asst Supt of Polie, to act as Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesa Dist pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr H Stanley, Probationary third grade Asst Supt of Police, to act as Asst Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E L Cappel, C I E, I C S, on return to duty, to be Collr and Dist Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr W Plunkett on return from leave, to be Dist Depy Collr, Satara ; Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar to be Huzur Depy Collr, Khandesh ; Rao Bahadur Moroba Chintaman Joshi to be Huzur Depy Collr, Satara ; and Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar to be Dist Depy Collr, Nasik.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination :—Messrs G E Chatfield and W F Hudson, I C S.

Messrs Chatfield and Hudson passed an examination in Sindhi.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination :—Mr T A Fernandez, Clerk, Customs House, Karachi ; and Mr E Sands, Head Clerk, Office of the Commissioner in Sind.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C S McKenzie to hold charge of the Professor of Forestry College of Science, Poona, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

Mr E Greenwood, Principal, Sir J J School of Art, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India five months' extension of the leave on medical certificate.

Mr G R Duxbury, Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension up to the 13th Oct next of the leave on medical certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col C F Willis, M D, I M S, at the close of the present Mahableshvar Season, to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Asst Surgn Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala, L M & S, is promoted from the Second to the first class of Asst Surgns.

Assistant Surgeon Abdul Ghani Hakim, L M, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Mrs P D'Souza Dispensary at Uran.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to apoint Mr J A G Wales, M A (Oxon), I C S, to be Second Asstt vice Mr C N Seddon, I C S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvalla, C I E, B A, L C E, Exe Engr, is recalled from privilege leave and appointed to act as Superntg Engr, Northern Divion during the absence of Mr White on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr John Begg, A M I B A, is appointed Consulting Architect to this Government.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills for administering which full directions accompany each box ; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

THE RUSSIAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT.

The Russian Government has not yet brought the student agitation under—nor will the task be so easy to carry through. The disturbances in the University and the brawls in the street are not episodes isolated and unconnected ; they form the prologue of a drama which has been slowly developing before our eyes for months—a drama the end of which not even the author of it can foresee—but a drama which may become full of terrifying action. The chain of cause and effect, when examined, seem almost mechanical arbitrary power breeds discontent ; disobedience calls down a policy of repression —punishment makes martyrs, sacrifice calls for avengers.

Meanwhile the disaffection is spreading from province to province. It appears in Kiev, then in Kasan. Now it is on the banks of the Neva—again another time in Moscow. Then in all places at once. Wherever it appears, this strange craving for something new, the officials become, as it were, possessed with an agony of terror : visions of revolution float before their eyes, and they act as if in defence of their lives, punishing and repressing and stamping on the people with a severity quite disproportionate, on the merest suspicion of offence. The people themselves become bitten with a vague discontent with things as they are, and lay themselves open, for no reason that one can see, to the insults of the police. That is part of the mystery of Russian life—neither the Government nor the people know what they want, or what they ought to want. The students, in all the disturbances, have never made it clear what they are fighting for ; the authorities never seem to know whether they will wink at or punish, an outbreak—whether revolutionaries are to be conciliated or stamped out.

But when General Wannowski was made Minister of Education there was great joy among the Russian Liberals. He was supposed to be an official with a heart, unlike the rest, and the Russian students required, we were told, not only the grant of a status like that conferred by universities in other countries, but also a human interpretation of rules and protection against the predominant Russian officialdom. The Czar appeared to recognise this: in his imperial rescript he spoke of the "human sympathy" which would be extended to the youth of Russia. General Wannowski was known as a sympathetic man ; he had conducted an inquiry into the conditions of the students two years before—not through the officials, but had interviewed the students themselves, and become in consequence extremely popular. Sympathy was his motto. He re-opened the High Schools and convoked a meeting of students in St. Petersburg to discuss grievances ; he promised full protection ; he wanted a clear statement of their aims. The students were overcome with his generosity ; 1,000 out of 1,800 voted for a resolution of confidence in the benevolent intentions of the Government, and expressed their desire to leave the authorities time to carry out the necessary reforms. They had meanwhile only one request—that the Minister might be pleased to put off the examinations till August in order that the students imprisoned for their share in the recent riots might be present—surely not an excessive demand. This one request was refused—the Minister of Education "could only grant liberal terms to such students as were able to give satisfactory excuses for their absence!" Is it "satisfactory excuse" for some students that they are in the prison hospitals suffering from the blows inflicted by the knouts of the Cossacks ? or for others that they are lying in the prison of Peter and Paul and cannot come out ? or for others that they are doing forced labour on the Government roads ? So much for the power of "sympathy" as interpreted according to the Russian authorities. It seems as if they had provoked a revolution in order to find out what the students wanted for the mere pleasure of refusing their requests. The students only expressed this one desire. Of reforms they spoke hesitatingly and in a general way ; they left all to Government with absolute confidence in the "sympathy" of the Minister. They made no complaints ; they were willing to forget all they had suffered. The one thing they asked for was pardon for their suffering comrades, and this was refused. Truly, the Russian student will no longer be looked upon as barbarous Asiatics, half-devil (of Nihilism) and half-child ; they have shown the spirit of brotherhood in its best and highest form, and Europe will know how to recognise their nobility of mind.—*Pester Lloyd.*

THE SALE OF INDIAN TEA.

EXPLOITATION OF THE NATIVE MARKET.

In view of the large accummulation of stocks abroad and the agitation in favour of restricting output and of finding new outlets for Indian grown tea, it is decidedly disheartening to those in the trade, who have been urging the desirability of encouraging the increased consumption of tea by the natives of India, to find that the matter has been taken up with such a lack of enterprise and zest. Some time has elapsed since the grant of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by the Indian, Tea Association in London towards a scheme for the exploitation of the native market, and it was anticipated that the estates would heartily co-operate in a proposal that promised at any rate good results, and was certainly deserving of experimental trial. It was proposed that one per cent. of the present crop should be given for the purposes of the suggested experiment ; but up to date, we are given to understand, promises received only amount to 100,000 lbs of tea, a quantity quite incommensurate with what is required in order to give a fair trial to the ideas so conceived of the possibilities of developing a large and remunerative trade among Indian consumers.

In the meantime, however, we are gratified to learn that matters have not entirely been allowed to remain in abeyance. An enterprising private firm of agents in Calcutta have on their own initiative taken the business in hand. Quite recently several hundred five lb. boxes of blended pekoe were sent from Calcutta to different bunnias in the North-West Provinces, to Azimghur, Lucknow, etc., on commission to be sold at four annas per lb. It is also contemplated to send up some thousands of two-ounce packets of tea with the idea of disposing of them at the auctions that are regularly held in the villages. The boxes and packets bear printed instructions in Urdu and Nagri extolling the merits of tea as a beverage and the best method of making it. The same firm have also struck out in a new direction in Calcutta, iced tea, served from a neat tin urn in enamelled drinking vessels, may now be obtained at the Railway stations, markets, jetties, etc. It is contemplated to extend the range of the cold tea men's operations to the vicinity of the various football fields, where both players and spectators will no doubt appreciate the opportunity of securing a refreshing draught of that which cheers but does not inebriate at a very nominal price.—*Englishman.*

THE SUCCESS OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Ever since the provisional opening of the Western Siberian Railway for traffic in 1895, and more especially since the regular opening in October, 1896, the requirements of passenger and emigrant traffic, and the amount of goods to be transported, have considerably exceeded the original estimates, and can no longer be served by the three trains each way originally provided. In 1898 the service had already been increased to eight trains each way on the Tcheliabinsk-Petropaviovsk section (328.87 miles), and to six trains each way between Petropaviovsk and Obi (551.50 miles), without counting the Siberian express, which runs twice a month. In the winter of 1898 there was an accumulation, of some 7,000 wagons along this line, representing upwards of 100,000 tons of goods ; these were awaiting their turn to be forwarded for some 3 1-2 months causing extreme inconvenience and expense to both the public and the Government.

THE COURAGE OF THE BLACKBIRD.

An incident common enough in the experience of rural observers but always of interest to those who wonder how so timid a bird in the defence of its nest should show so much courage, took place lately at a garden in Duffield. A large black cat ventured near, with nefarious intentions, the nest of a pair of blackbirds. Thereupon the male bird, sounding his familar note of shrill warning, opened an attack upon the intruder and was supported by his mate and two other blackbirds. They administered such a severe buffeting that "Bobs"—such was the cat's name—belied his fighting appellation and bolted. A correspondent declared that a piece of the cat's ear was clipped out—which shows that these soft-billed birds must have gone to work in a business-like manner.

The new Windsor weir upon the Thames, between Romney Island and Eton, has been finished. The structure is of a rather novel character, and is a picturesque feature upon the river. The "cobbler" at the end of the island facing the bridge has been shortened, thus giving more room for launches, barges, and eights turning opposite the Windsor landing place.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenzas.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
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PARLIAMENTARY MEMORIES.

In "From behind the Speaker's Chair," an article by Mr. Henry W Lucy, in the "Strand Magazine," the writer says :—To recall the fact that Prince Albert, coming to this country on his bridal errand, drove from Dover to London by road, sharply illustrates the profound changes in daily life brought about within the reign of Queen Victoria. The bridegroom elect crossed the Channel on January 6, 1840, and was rudely buffeted by the sea. He was so upset that, in spite of the urgency of his errand, he lay all night at Dover. Setting forth at midday he reached Canterbury at two o'clock next day, halting there long enough to receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation and to attend service in the Cathedral. At half-past nine he resumed his journey, rattling through Chatham and Rochester, where the Mayors and Corporations stood by the roadside looking for opportunity to present addresses. Once on the wing the bridegroom travelled swiftly. At New Cross an escort of the 14th Dragoons was in waiting, with orders to conduct his Serene Highness with due state across the Metropolis. The Prince fled from them as if they also had addresses to present, arriving at Buckingham Palace an hour ahead of them. The journey was concluded at 4·30 in the afternoon, the road from Canterbury having been covered in just seven hours.

Among the letters and despatches stored at Hatfield dating back to the spacious times of Elizabeth there are many which still preserve on the envelopes, in faded ink, the record of their homeward journey. One despatch from Sir Robert Cross, "on board Her Majesty's ship the Vanguard, is interesting by way of comparison with Prince Albert's historic ride. It is addressed to Sir Robert Cecil, and dated January 29, 1597. It is indorsed by the writer : "Haste, Haste. Post Haste, Haste. Robt. Crosse." Underneath is the postboy's record, running thus : "At Dover, at seven o'clock at night ; Canterbury, past ten o'clock at night ; at Sittingbourne, at one o'clock in the morning ; Rochester, 30th of Jan. at three o'clock in the morning ; Dartford, the 30th day, at half-hour past six in the morning ; London, the 30th day, at ten o'clock in the morning." It will be seen Prince Albert, following the precise route of the sixteenth-century postboy, beat him between Canterbury and London by five hours.

Five years ago, at the opening of the first working Session of the Parliament that placed Lord Salisbury in power, a notable document was circulated among the Liberal Opposition. It was signed by a score of members prominent in the Radical wing. Confronted by the accomplished defeat of the Liberal party at the poll in 1895 they set themselves the task of studying its causes, with a view to regaining lost ground. They came to the conclusion that it pointed to "the necessity of such reorganisation of Liberal forces as will evoke and focus on one great question all its fighting energy both in Parliament and in the country." Having thus admitted that unity was the only hope of salvation to the Liberal Party, the signators proceeded to elaborate a scheme for the creation of a new faction in the Opposition camp. "It has been resolved," so the document ran, "to form a distinctive advanced Radical section in Parliament, and to appeal to the Radical element in the Liberal Party and in the constituencies to carry on an active and energetic campaign in support of the principle herein laid down." The first principle was that "an advanced Radical section be and is hereby constituted of those members of Parliament who agree to co-operate in independent Parliamentary action in the promotion of Radical principles of legislation and in public opinion." This cheering prospect for Sir William Harcourt, who had just undertaken the thankless task of leading in the House of Commons a discredited, disheartened, and, even if united, hopelessly small Opposition.

The new Party did not succeed in establishing any influence in the direction of curbing the autocracy of a bloated Ministry. The intimacy of the Committee Room, where at the outset meetings were regularly held, revealed the painful fact that the Treasury Bench had not a monopoly of wrong-headedness. The new Party gradually dissolved, leaving not a wrack behind, unless we cluster under that word Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. McKenna, who at least continued to sit together on the front bench below the gangway. Looking along the benches it is curious to note what a large proportion of those who signed this manifesto in May 1899, have disappeared from the scene, as it opens with the century on the new Parliament. Among them are Dr. Clark, Mr. T. Allen, Mr. Hedley, Mr. Pickard, Mr. Philip Stanhope, and Sir W. Wedderburn. In addition to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Atherley Jones, and Mr. McKenna, there are still with us Mr. W. Allan, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Samuel Evans, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Lloyd George, and Captain Norton. But there has been no sign yet of resuscitation of "the Radical Party."

ACCURATE SHOOTING MADE EASY.

The reports of the inadequate results obtained in South Africa from the expenditure of immense quantities of ammunition, led Sir Howard Grubb, of Dublin, whose name, says "Engineering," is known to all by reason of the fine optical work he has done for astronomical purposes, to endeavour to utilise the methods of the physicist for the benefit of the rifleman and the artillerist. The conditions are not unlike. When in the laboratory, the spot of light of a galvanometer is brought on to the zero of the scale it is certain that the mirror of the instrument points directly at the same spot. On the battlefield the enemy's line is the scale, and the particular man the marksman wants to hit is the zero point. If he had some means of projecting a bright image on to the man from a mirror fixed in definite relation to the barrel of his gun ; and if, moreover, the bright object sent parallel rays to his eye, the action of aiming would be rendered vastly easier. How this can be done will be understood from the following explanation. On a small sheet of glass, inclined to the sky, is engraved a cross. The light rays from this cross radiate in all directions, but a portion of them fall on a silvered surface at the lower part of an inclined sheet of glass, and are reflected on to a concave glass at the front of the apparatus. The surface of this glass is reflective, and sends the rays back towards the eye of the marksman. The radius of the glass is such that it renders the divergent beam parallel, and produces what is called a "virtual image ;" that is, the eye sees the image of the cross as if it were a long distance in front of the instrument. The image is not reduced in size and brilliancy as if it were at a distance, but yet it can be focussed on the retina when the eye is looking along the gun at hundreds of yards distant. It is like a foresight carried on the end of a pole attached to the barrel. Evidently if the barrel could be so far extended that the marksman could plant his foresight on the chest of his enemy, there would be no need of a backsight at all ; and this is exactly what is done by Sir Howard Grubb's device, except that an imponderable beam of light carries the image of the sight in place of the actual thing itself.

L. C. C. HELP TO THE STUDY OF BOTANY.

For some time, by direction of the London County Council, special beds of plants have been arranged in Battersea, Ravenscourt, and Victoria Parks, with a view to affording assistance in the study of practical botany to scholars of elementary and secondary schools. At each of those parks about twenty beds are arranged near the paths, each bed containing specimens of a distinct order of plant, each plant being labelled with its common name and its Latin name. The arrangement should be of great utility to school-teachers and others who are engaged in the task of education. In order that the education by means of these small botanical gardens should be of a thoroughly practical character teachers may obtain from the Council's Technical Education Board orders which will enable them to secure such specimens as may be required for teaching purposes.

The most recent evidence of the development of the Irish language movement, under the stimulus of the Gaelic League, is the production by a Dublin firm of a typewriter which writes in beautifully neat Irish characters. It is not an uncommon thing now in Dublin to hear in Government offices conversation carried on in Irish.

A Canton correspondent writes :—This year there is a remarkable decrease in the number of students entering for the Nam Hoi and Pun U, District examinations which are preliminary to the final. This is one of the best criterions one can have of the moral effects of the events that have been transpiring during the last twelve months. The strongest reactionary cannot now put the clock of progress back. The feeling of the literary men is that the time of the literary essays is past, or soon will be. Change is in the air. They say :—"What is the good of doing this kind of work when the style of examinations is about to be changed ; better to wait until we know exactly what reforms are going to be introduced."

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WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR IRON?

The pig iron make of the world in 1899 was, in round figures, 39,500,000 tons, and in 1900 about 49,500,000 tons. There is no evidence to show that the normal consumption of the world has increased in the same proportion. The production of 1901 is, of course, a matter of estimate, but the facilities are being increased enormously. In the United States the furnaces under construction will be able to make about 3,000,000 tons per annum. Germany is building furnaces which will add another 1,000,000 tons to the total. In Russia new furnaces are building with a capacity of not less than 500,000 tons. New plants in Canada are credited with a capacity of 400,000 to 500,000 tons. Few new furnaces are building in Great Britain, but it is estimated that those under reconstruction, and which produced nothing in 1900, will be equal to adding 750,000 tons to the supply before the end of the present year. Reports from France, Spain, Austria, Italy, and Belgium account for twenty-four furnaces under construction, which will together have a capacity of not less than 600,000 tons. The sum of these new capacities is equal to not less than 6,000,000 tons per annum ; and, if the conditions are favourable, may swell the pig-iron production by the beginning of 1902 to over 50,000,000 tons per annum. At the very least, says "Engineering," a production of 45,000,000 tons is not at all improbable. Whether the world can, even for a year, consume so much iron is a question which most thoughtful students of trade statistics will be disposed to answer in the negative. With superabundant pig iron and prices such as invariably attend over-production, the prices of other and higher products of which pig iron is the basis, cannot be sustained. As the result of the impetus now experienced in America, it is quite probable, as the "New York Times" puts it, that for the remainder of the year, and through at least a part of 1902, the volume of business in iron and steel will be the greatest the world has ever known ; but if, as the result of over-production, stocks begin to accumulate and to congest the channels of distribution, a sharp and more or less protracted reaction may be expected. And, of course, it will be the more pronounced in America. Here at home we are now not producing much in excess of requirements, and in the ordinary course there should be an improvement rather than a decrease in the coming months.

MR. ANDREW LANG ON HEROINES.

When your heroine is a married woman, her husband never really has a fair show. He is always a brute. This cannot be the case in actual life, if looked at without prejudice. Nobody will have the courage to marry a pretty lady if he is to become, *ex officio*, a brute : "Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's husband." He was not a brute when he came wooing, or why did the heroine marry him ? He was good—looking, brave, clever, "and just as religious as my Isabella likes." But when he has passed the altar, and entered on the run home, long, and dusty, and straight to the grave" (said Mr. Stevenson, cheerfully), then his character becomes too horrid. Then Another appears, a sympathetic Another.

"M. A. P." IN THE GREEN ROOM.

MRS. CECIL RALEIGH.

HANDSOME and brilliant, with the slight lisp—the little accent which puzzles one—the fine features, the touch of grey in her hair that only adds attraction to an always attractive face, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh is one of the most interesting and popular actresses in London. As Countess de la Motte, at the Imperial Theatre she is playing, for the hundredth time the part of a beautiful villainess. Mrs. Raleigh is associated, in point of fact, with so many beautiful stage villainesses that people are apt to forget that she appeared, when she was Miss Isabel Ellissen, in parts that were many and varied. In '92 she was in the cast of "The Guardsman" by Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and George R. Sims, at the Court. It was her first appearance in a piece of Mr. Raleigh's to whom she was married two years afterwards.

"AS SHE REALLY IS."

To describe Mrs. Cecil Raleigh "as she really is"—as the dear old Laird in 'Trilby said—one should touch upon her personal popularity; her quick manner and decisive voice; a characteristic frankness in word and gesture; and above all, a warm-hearted generosity to any, and many, in need of help. Mrs. Raleigh is on the Executive Committee of the Theatrical Ladies' Guild, and she also takes a keen interest in the Actors' Orphanage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh cycle a good deal, but on her part it is more of an exercise than a pleasure. Mrs. Raleigh has the gift, on and off the stage, of always dressing effectively. Bianchini's beautiful costumes for the Countess de la Motte suit her to perfection; but in all modern pieces she herself gives the idea for every dress she wears, and there is only one colour that never finds favour in her eyes—pink.

MR. ROBERT EVETT.

Mr. Robert Evett was widely paragraphed as an American tenor, a short while ago, at the very time when he was singing "I'm an Englishman" every night at the Savoy! He sang the truth, for the successful hero of the new opera was born in Warwickshire, and received his musical education as a chorister in the Marchioness of Hastings' Chapel near Atherstone. He sang his first tenor part at nineteen, and as he has been on the stage for nine years he is only twenty-eight now, with a record behind him of from twenty to thirty important parts in opera on tour, and four years at the Savoy. Terence O'Brien, in "The Emerald Isle," is a gallant figure, and Mr. Evett, off the stage, is full of life and vigour, with short, curly dark hair; a ruddy, sunburnt skin, and laughing, kind, brown eyes. He is delighted with the part Mr. Basil Hood has written specially for him in "The Emerald Isle."

TENOR AND CRICKETER.

Mr. Evett is a great cricketer. In truth, the young Savoyard is as well known through the provinces by the name of Evett the cricketer as Evett the tenor. Apropos of the report of his American citizenship, he was asked to play in a match for the West of Scotland when the Savoy Company was touring through the country, and found himself proclaimed in the papers on the following day as "the new Scotch cricketer!" Mr. Evett played as a colt for Warwickshire, and he made three centuries in three following innings some time ago at the Blackpool Athletic grounds. He will be playing this summer for the Surrey Club and Ground, and he is always to the front in arranging the yearly match between London and provincial actors, to be held this year at the Oval on June 14th.

AN EXAGGERATED BOW.

Mr. Robert Evett has a very vivid recollection of his first appearance in Birmingham. He was touring in "Haddon Hall," and, needless to say, was prepared for a great reception in his native town; nor was he disappointed, for a storm of applause greeted his first entrance at the back of the stage. Mr. Evett hurried forward to bow his acknowledgements, quite forgetting the rake of the stage, with the result that he slipped and fell flat on his back—to the increased enthusiasm of his friends in front!

MR. TYARS.

In a collection of the Lyceum programmes for the last twenty-five years the name of Mr. Tyars will be found in every single cast, for his is the unique experience of having kept in one engagement for the whole of that time. He has accompanied Sir Henry Irving on all his American tours, and appeared in so many parts that, to adapt the words of the immortal Boots of the Holly Tree Inn, "it would be easier to mention the parts that he hasn't played than the parts that he has!" Mr. Tyars spoke his first lines on the Lyceum stage as the magistrate in "The Lyons Mail," the same part which he played in the revival last season; but his first appearance of all was at the Pavilion, Mile End, and thereby hangs a tale.

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE.

The piece was "The Lady of Lyons," and Mr. Tyars was to play the First Officer. Costumes at that period were hardly as magnificent as they are to-day, and the young French soldier stood in the wings, shaking with nervousness, in an Irish green coat old trousers pushed into high gaiters made of American cloth—supposed to be top-boots—and with a cocked hat on his head. The entrance of the Second Officer was greeted with ironical cheers by the audience, and this so unnerved Mr. Tyars that he ran blindly on to the stage and collided violently with his comrade, which was mistaken by the house for a capital bit of comic "business." The act went on, until the miserably nervous First Officer was left alone for a short scene with his colonel. The colonel spoke his lines. The First Officer remained perfectly silent. The colonel stepped nearer and hissed: "Are you going to speak?" Mr. Tyars stared at him blankly for a minute and then answered, "No, Alf, I'm not!" and in desperation walked off the stage, leaving the hapless colonel stranded, and followed by the applause of the audience.

A "MACBETH" STORY.

Mr. Tyars tells another little story, of his early days, against himself, which shows the length to which nervousness can affect a beginner. He was playing Banquo, who speaks to the witches, it will be remembered, at the opening of the play, with Macbeth. Unfortunately Banquo could hardly speak when he found himself face to face with an audience. So Macbeth prompted him—"How far is't call'd to Forres?" Banquo repeated the line. Another silence. Macbeth muttered some more, and Banquo said it after him. Go on—"What are these, so wither'd, and so wild in their attire; that look not like the inhabitants o' the earth, and yet are on't?" hastily whispered Macbeth. "Look not like the in'abitants o' the h'earth and yet are h'on 't?" gasped Banquo, in his agitation. Macbeth's next "aside" is not suited for publication.

MISS ANNIE McBRIDE.

Miss Annie McBride, who has just been engaged to sing at this year's Oireachtas (Irish Festival) at the end of May, is a young contralto from Dublin, who has met with great success wherever she has appeared. She is a pupil of Miss Marguerite Swale, but formerly studied both in Italy and Paris. Miss McBride has a rich, clear voice. The delight and interest she takes in her work is shown by the following fact; finding Gaelic songs are becoming more and more popular with the Irish people, she has decided to learn the language, as it is impossible to sing with feeling and expression in a tongue that one only imperfectly understands.

Miss Annie McBride already speakes three languages besides her own. While completing her education in Bohemia, she was much in the company of the Queen of Wurtemberg (then Princess von Schaumburg-Lippe who is greatly interested in her and her career. Miss McBride was very successful a couple of weeks ago at Steinway Hall, when she gave Mr. Fuller Maitland's arrangement of the old English song, "Mad Bess" with great dramatic power. She went to America some time ago but it was a tour for pleasure, not for work, and she only sang once during her visit a song that has been repeated however many times, for it was to "make a record" in Edison's phonograph at Orange New Jersey.

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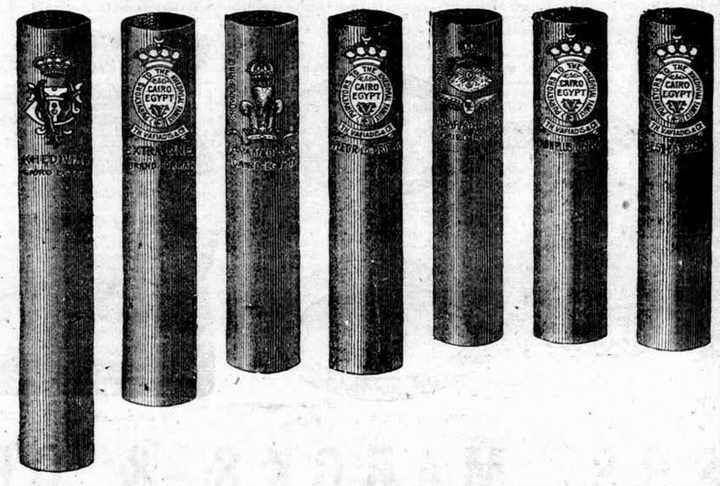

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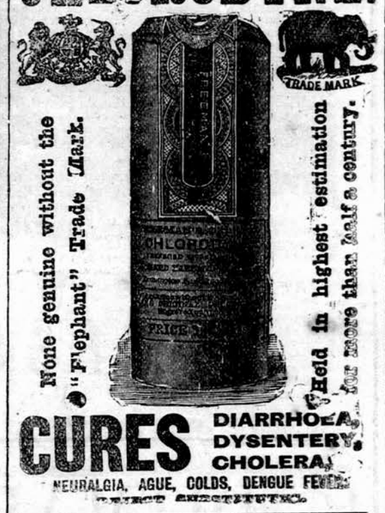

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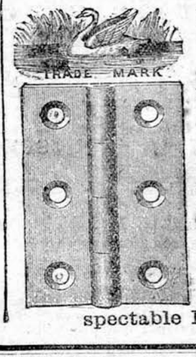

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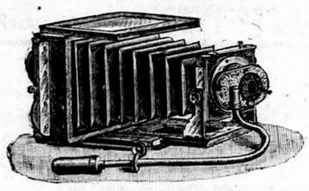

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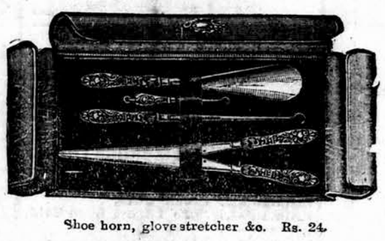
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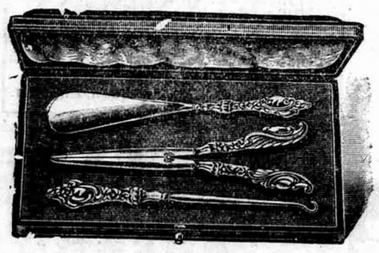
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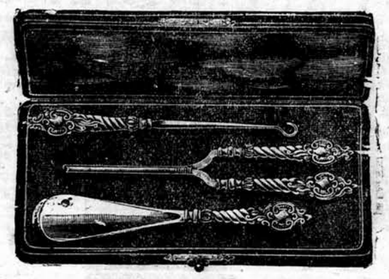
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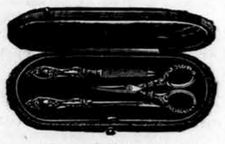
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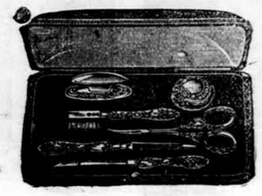
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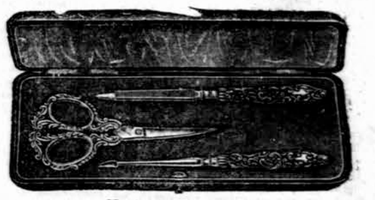
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